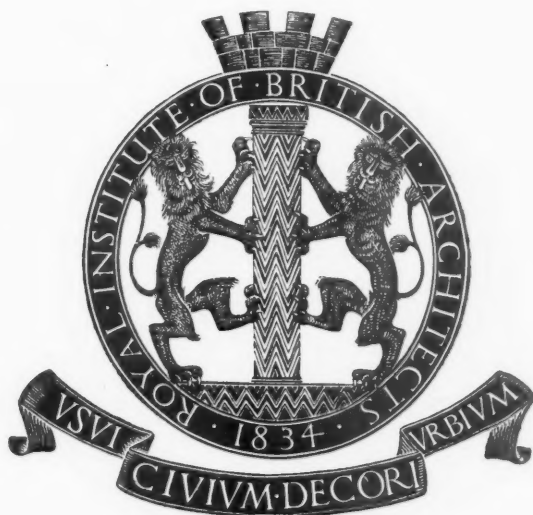


92

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

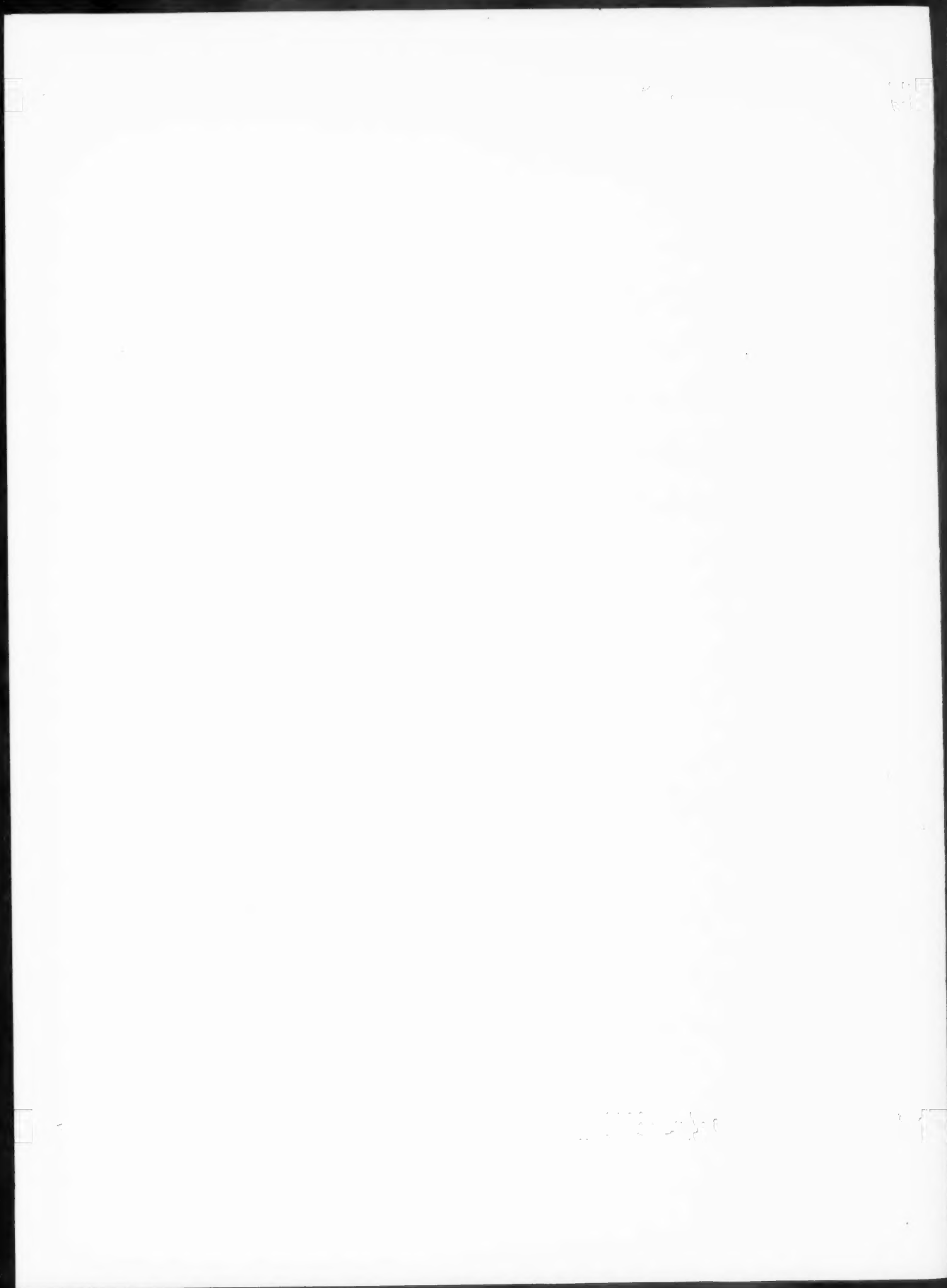
NOVEMBER 1941—OCTOBER 1942



VOLUME XLIX—THIRD SERIES

LONDON: No. 66 PORTLAND PLACE, W.

1942



JOU

3rd

No.

JOU

LAV

LEC

SCI

GU

SO

OB

AC

ME

CO

NO

ME

NO

ME

A
th

th
ap
ho
re

er
at
sh

W
p
o
w
e
th

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series]

[Vol. 49

No. 1

NOVEMBER, 1941

CONTENTS

	PAGE
JOURNAL	1
LAW AND BUILDING STRUCTURE	3
LECTURE BY MR. DAVIDGE	4
SCIENCE AND ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION	5
GIFTS OF BOOKS FROM AMERICAN ARCHITECTS	5
SOME ASPECTS OF THE DESIGN OF HOSTELS	6
OBITUARY	10
ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.. .. .	11
MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES	15
CORRESPONDENCE	16
NOTES	16
MEMBERSHIP LISTS	17
NOTICES	18
MEMBERS' COLUMN	18



W. Curtis Green, R.A. [F.], Royal Gold Medallist, 1942

Journal

THE PRESIDENT

At the Council meeting on 4 November the Chairman, Mr. A. C. Bunch, Vice-President, read the following message from the President :—

I fear that the correct place in the agenda for the reading of this message is under "Apologies for Absence." I do certainly apologise for my absence, which I regret most sincerely. As, however, I am now back in my own home I trust that my reappearance at No. 66 will not be too long delayed.

While writing this I have been recalling the fine spirit of enthusiasm and unity that distinguished the last Council I attended. With such a spirit continuing, the coming session should be a thoroughly successful one.

There is no need for me to remind you of the work before us. We must give all help possible to the war effort; we must prepare a programme for the absorption again into the profession of all our members serving in the Forces when the war ends; we must continue our enquiry into the form of architectural education we propose to encourage, and we must press on with the work of the Reconstruction Committee.

It may be held by some that the R.I.B.A. is doing overmuch theorising just now. That, however, is not the case. An architect's theorising has always something of the specification about it. There is generally a clear constructive aim ahead, and our aim in all we are doing is to help win the war, to ensure that the nation, both now and after the war, shall have the benefit of the architectural skill and experience we can provide, and to see that such an education is available for the young architect as shall fit him for the glorious opportunities and high responsibilities which will be his in the future.

The world is sure to judge us by the extent to which we put our theories into practice. Let us therefore not be content until we see our specification for the improvement of the English scene in all its aspects actually in being.

With good wishes to every member of the Council.

W. H. ANSELL,
President

It was agreed to convey the cordial thanks of the Council to the President for his message, together with an expression of their pleasure at his recovery from his recent illness.

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE, 1942 MR. W. CURTIS GREEN, R.A. [F.]

On the recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects his Majesty the King has signified his approval of the award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Mr. William Curtis Green, R.A. [F.].

Mr. Curtis Green was born in 1875, the second son of Frederic Green, Barrister-at-Law. He began training as an engineer, but was advised to change to architecture on account of his ability as a draughtsman. He came to London, entered the Royal Academy Schools, and the office of Mr. John Belcher as a junior assistant.

In 1898 Mr. Curtis Green started practice on his own account with an office in Gray's Inn. At the same time he was engaged by Mr. H. H. Statham to make drawings of buildings old and new for the *Builder*. This work gave him valuable experience, as he travelled extensively in the British Isles and many parts of the Continent. During these years he worked with engineers on several large power stations: he built the Croydon Adult School Hall for his uncle, G. T. Crosfield, and many small houses for garden cities and elsewhere: he designed the Church of the Good Shepherd at Batts Corner, Frensham, and other ecclesiastical work.

In 1912 he became a partner in the firm of Dunn & Watson; William Dunn was one of the pioneers in the use of reinforced concrete. Mr. Watson died soon after Mr. Curtis Green joined the firm.

After the completion of essential war work in the erection of numerous wireless stations in many parts of the Empire, and the inauguration of a housing estate for a new shipbuilding company at Chepstow, Mr. Curtis Green in 1916 joined the Royal Artillery, and served in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

In 1919 Mr. Dunn retired: for some years Mr. Curtis Green, with the firm's highly trained staff, carried on the practice alone. During this time he designed Wolseley House, Piccadilly, now Barclays Bank, for which he received the first award of the London Architecture Medal in 1922. At this time he built the Duke Street addition to the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society's office, later altering their head office in St. James's Square, and built a branch office for them in Bristol. Then came the head office for the London Life Association, Ltd., in King William Street, E.C.4; the Westminster Bank, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, was won in a limited competition. Other work of this time was Stratton House, Piccadilly, various housing estates, notably Stanmore Village, Winchester, and many private houses.

In 1927 Mr. Curtis Green was joined in partnership by his son and his son-in-law, W. Antony S. Lloyd, since when the work done includes the Dorchester Hotel; the London office of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society in Cornhill; Stockgrove Park, near Leighton Buzzard; the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, for the London Midland & Scottish Railway Co.; the Cambridge University Press, Euston Road; Barclays Bank, Bond Street; and three new churches, St. George's, Waddon, St. Christopher's, Cove, and the Church of St. Francis, Rough Close, Stoke-on-Trent.

The most recent work is the first section of the Whitehall Development Scheme, adjoining Scotland Yard.

Mr. Curtis Green has held many official appointments in the profession. He was president of the Architectural Association in 1912-13, he was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects' Council in 1906, was vice-president 1923-24, and has been a member of the Council, off and on, for some thirty years, until four years ago. He is a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission and a member of the Council of the British School at Rome. He is a member of the Archbishops'

Church War Damage Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Care of Churches in the Diocese of Canterbury. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1923 and an Academician in 1933. He is an Officier d'Academie Française.

A PANEL OF LECTURERS ON ARCHITECTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION

The R.I.B.A., recognising the increasing public interest in architecture and its place in Reconstruction, is preparing a panel of lecturers, which it is hoped will be a large one, sufficiently dispersed to cover the whole country. It is suggested that the scope of the lectures should include: (a) Reconstruction; (b) appreciation of architecture; (c) the architect's interpretation of historical subjects.

It would be a great help in preparing the panel if architects and others, including members of the Forces, who could lecture to lay audiences would send their names to the R.I.B.A. with any suggestions that will help to build up a programme.

The following information would also be useful in allocating a lecturer: (1) Any previous experience; (2) type of subject preferred; (3) whether lectures would be given at a distance as well as near the lecturer's home; (4) whether lectures could be given in the daytime or in the evening.

A suitable scale of fees is being considered.

Correspondence should be sent to Mr. Daniel Roth [A.], Secretary to the Lectures Sub-Committee, at Rossetti House, Hallam Street, W.1.

HALF-CROWN FUND FOR THE A.B.S.

Mr. Ansell, as President of the Architects' Benevolent Society, will shortly be sending a personal appeal to members of the architectural profession on behalf of the Society, so that it may be able to continue its work of helping necessitous architects and architects' assistants, and their widows and orphans.

Since the outbreak of war distress among the aged and infirm has increased. Had it not been for a special fund subscribed by the generosity of American architects, for British architects' families, some applications for help would have had to remain unanswered.

It is hoped that the appeal will bring a generous response from all sections of the profession.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE A.A. SCHOOL

Mr. Frederick Gibberd [F.] has been appointed Principal of the Architectural Association School of Architecture from 1 January next, in succession to Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [F.].

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

As in previous years, the Institute will be able to provide bound volumes of the R.I.B.A. Journals. The styles are as follows: Bound in paper sides and with strong linen back; cost 3s. 6d., post free. Bound in full buckram boards, gilt lettering. It has not been possible yet to obtain a price for these or for the provision of separate binding cases, but the prices are unlikely to be substantially, if at all, increased on last year, when fully-bound volumes cost 7s., and binding cases 3s. 6d.

Orders should be sent to the R.I.B.A. without delay. Members and other recipients of the JOURNAL who want an Index of Vol. 48 and have not yet received one are asked to write to the Editor. The index is supplied free.

LAW AND BUILDING STRUCTURE

Interim Report No. 3 of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee

INTRODUCTION

The present Acts affecting building cover a very wide field, as will be seen from the following :—

SUMMARY OF EXISTING LEGISLATION AFFECTING RECONSTRUCTION

- (A) *Town and Country Planning.*
Town and Country Planning Act 1932, including Betterment and Compensation.
Local Government Acts, with particular reference to 1933.
Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935.
Trunk Roads Act 1936.
Private Streets Works Legislation.
Local Acts, such as : Metropolis Management Acts ; Metropolitan Paving Act 1817.
Aerodromes and Height Control.
- (B) *Housing Legislation.*
Housing Act 1936, which supersedes the Housing Acts of 1925, 1930 and 1935.
Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926.
Housing (Rural Authorities) Act 1931.
Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts 1933 and 1938.
- (C) *Building Legislation.*
London Building Act.
Provincial Acts.
Public Health Act 1936.
Byelaws of local Authorities.
Temporary building licences and legislation.
Special Buildings (Theatres, etc.) and Public Buildings.
Discretionary powers.
Means of escape and fire prevention.
Party wall procedure.
- (D) *Factory Acts.*
- (E) *Acquisition of Land.*
Acquisition of Land Act 1919.
Restrictions, Law of Property Act, Easements, etc.
- (F) *Rating and Taxation.*
- (G) *War Legislation.*
Civil Defence Act 1939.
War Damage Act 1941.
Emergency Powers Act.
- (H) *Miscellaneous Control.*
Public control—petrol, etc.
Advertisement Acts.
Freeholders' powers.
Public Utilities' powers.

From the above list it will be seen that at present there are a multiplicity of Acts, many overlapping each other, and requirements concerning the many aspects of building are scattered through the various Acts. It is considered that legislation should be codified under the following heads :—

- (1) Planning—including (a) Social ; (b) Financial.
- (2) Structural.

In the following report the legislation concerning Item 2—Building Structure and Technique—is alone considered.

PART I. EXISTING BUILDING LEGISLATION

(a) REGULATION

In *London* building is regulated as to materials, construction, etc., by the London Building Act and byelaws made under the same and under the Public Health (London) Act.

Party wall procedure, and the certification of plans of certain existing buildings, both unique to London, are also covered by the London Building Act.

In the *Provinces* it is regulated by byelaws adapted to each district on the basis of the Model Byelaws made under the Public Health Act, and by various Local Acts of restricted application. Party wall procedure in the provinces is governed partly by

Section 38, Law of Property Act 1925, and partly by Common Law.

The uncertainty as to different local requirements causes difficulty and delay to architects designing buildings and to builders tendering for and carrying out work ; also to specialists and manufacturers, as some materials and methods are accepted in one district and not in another. The requirements themselves are in many cases unsatisfactory both in omissions and contradictions, and include many out-of-date restrictions. Public utility undertakings (water, gas and electricity) make their own regulations, which are sometimes incomplete and are often insufficiently notified.

(b) PROCEDURE

In *London* building applications have to be made to several different offices. Much work, cost and delay are involved in this cumbersome procedure, which is as follows :—

(1) *The London County Council.*

All applications for laying out new streets, for consent to buildings within prescribed distance of centre of street, to buildings in advance of general line of buildings, buildings with irregular space at rear, deviation from certified plan in re-erection of certain old buildings, waiver of any of the requirements of the byelaws, to excess height or cube, and for approval of means of escape, come under the London Building Act and have to be made to the London County Council at the County Hall, with the necessary drawings in each case. Applications for approval under the Town Planning Acts and Restriction of Ribbon Development Act have also to be made to the L.C.C.

(2) *District Surveyor (L.C.C.).*

Notice of all building work has to be given to the District Surveyor at his local office and plans deposited if required.

To the District Surveyor also application is made for the certification of drawings, and for a certificate of approval of a public building before it can be used.

(3) *Borough Council.*

Applications for consent to drainage and sanitary work, with the necessary plans, have to be made to the borough council at their local office.

A water certificate is also required before a domestic building can be used.

In the *Provinces* similar difficulties are met with in many cases. There are special difficulties not encountered in London, e.g., in the case of public buildings, although approval of structural proposals can be obtained on the plans, no guarantee can be obtained that when the building is completed the Watch Committee will grant a licence for use. There are no general powers of waiver, except by reference to the Minister.

(c) SUPERVISION

In *London* building work is under the supervision of the district surveyors, who are specially qualified officers of the London County Council, working from their own local offices.

Sanitary work is under the supervision of sanitary inspectors, who are officers of the borough councils working from the borough council offices under the medical officers of health.

In the *Provinces*, in some areas the supervision of building work is by building inspectors working under the city or borough engineer, architect or surveyor, and of sanitary work by sanitary inspectors, both working from the local offices.

In other areas, both building work and sanitary work are supervised by the same officer.

The qualifications of building inspectors vary, and there appears to be no recognised standard of qualification.

Extra time is involved when architects and builders have to deal with more than one authority and several officers.

(d) FEES

In *London*, statutory fees are payable to the London County Council in respect of all building work coming under the supervision of the district surveyor.

In the *Provinces*, no fees are payable except in a few isolated cases.

(e) EXEMPTIONS

Works of Government Departments and public utility undertakings are wholly or partly exempt from many of the requirements.

PART II. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) REGULATION

That there should be one national building code for the whole country, formulating on a scientific basis standards of stability, standards of fire-resistance, and methods, details and materials of construction.

Such code should also include provision for the approval of means of escape in case of fire in certain buildings.

All these standards should be framed in relation to the position, user, size and height of a building and in relation to its surroundings, and in such a form that the relative provisions can be readily applied to any given building under all conditions wherever it may be erected.

(b) PROCEDURE

In *London*, general administration should be from one central office, with local administration of the national building code, and all matters relating to the carrying out of the work dealt with from one office in each local area. A single application only should be required for all consents, waivers or approvals.

In the *Provinces*, the same general principles of procedure should apply.

(c) SUPERVISION

Building work and sanitation to be supervised from one local office in each district.

All supervision to be by officers properly qualified for the work with recognised standards of qualification. In some areas, where there is no suitably qualified officer, it may be desirable for provision to be made for the supervision of certain buildings by an outside officer.

(d) FEES

No fees should be payable for official supervision of the work.

(e) EXEMPTIONS

There should be no exemptions. All building throughout the country should conform to the same standards.

PART III. NATIONAL BUILDING BOARD

The development of building technique is a continuous process, so that byelaws, however well drafted, begin to become obsolete and vexatious as soon as they are published. Provision should be made to enable and encourage the building industry to take advantage of scientific progress. The intention expressed in the issue of certain byelaws to make a revision within three years reveals uneasiness in the attempt to impose intermittent control upon a continuous process of development.

Stated in this way, the problem prompts its own solution: machinery should be created to keep building technique and the rules that control it continuously under review, with the specific duty of revising the rules when this is found necessary. Such continuous control is beyond the province of any legislative body or special commission, and requires an organisation with full-time officers.

It is therefore recommended that there should be set up forthwith a National Building Board, which should be an independent authority, with members elected by the technical and scientific associations and trades concerned. It should be responsible to Parliament without being incorporated in the machinery of Government Administration.

This board might possibly be developed from such bodies as:—

- (1) Building Research Board, in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which now works in collaboration with the National Physical Laboratory.
- (2) The British Standards Institution.

With representatives from:—

- (a) The Building Industry and Trades.
- (b) The Building Professions.
- (c) Central and Local Government.

The duties of this board should include:—

1. The setting up of a National Building Research Organisation.
2. The direction and co-ordination of research regarding materials and methods of construction: this research to include the testing and approval of materials submitted.
3. The formulation of the National Building Code.
4. The modification of this Code as and when necessary.

Special note: In this report the word "Building" includes Building and Civil Engineering.

LECTURE BY MR. DAVIDGE ON THE PLANNING AND AMENITIES GROUP INTERIM REPORT

On Monday, 10 November, Mr. Davidge opened a discussion on the First Interim Report of the Planning and Amenities Group which was published in the *JOURNAL* last September.

Mr. Davidge said all that the Group had attempted to state in the Interim Report was the essential background to any planning. This had been done by putting down as suggestively as possible the headings of particular items which must be included in their Final Report. What they sought now were suggestions and criticisms.

Mr. Davidge then went through the report, emphasising certain particularly important points and expanding others.

The *national plan* must include *all* activities of the nation. The architects and territorial planners contributed an important part, not the whole of the plan.

Decentralisation, Mr. Davidge suggested, was important, but *recentralisation* even more so: if the countryside could absorb

about four million persons, less than one-tenth of the population could be the subjects of decentralisation schemes.

Overlapping statutory powers must be abolished and this could only be done by the creation of one national authority over the whole sphere of territorial planning. The authority should control the ordnance survey and consider the Group's proposal for the publication of a new 3 ins. to the mile map.

Among other subjects touched on by Mr. Davidge in his opening were road planning, the reservation of national and regional open spaces, aerodromes, the possibility of providing cross-country cycle paths in addition to footpaths, and in the course of discussion he outlined a proposal—one of many that had been made to the Group for the nationalisation of the land by decree. All land would be declared the property of the State "as from Monday next"; thereafter all landholders would be lessors from the State for a definite period. The State as ground landlords would possess direct power to limit, promote and control land use and building, and could, among other powers, licence buildings for certified periods.

In the discussion, Miss J. Tyrwhitt questioned Mr. Davidge's figures that the total absorptive capacity of the countryside was approximately four millions. A careful survey had been made of East Anglia and East London in this connection and it was found that about one-third of the population of five East End boroughs could be better located elsewhere; the remaining two-thirds were indigenous. It was found that East Anglia could take more than a quarter million without harm, and in many respects with decided advantage.

Mr. Alan Slater [F.] asked how long the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee could continue to burke the main question behind all reconstruction of land nationalisation. Apart from the obvious planning reasons for a declared policy, it was certain that a courageous and declared policy of land nationalisation would give an enormous fillip to production. People could not follow the present talk about compensation and betterment: the latter meant nothing to most people and policies of compensation were, on the basis of past experience, viewed with some suspicion.

Mr. Davidge, in replying, suggested that this was a question that could more appropriately be discussed in connection with

the R.I.B.A. Report to the Uthwatt Committee on Compensation and Betterment. The country could almost certainly not afford to incur a huge debt of tens of thousands of millions on account of land purchase; also the schemes adopted, however drastic, must preserve the stimulus of private initiative, which the scheme he had described made possible.

There was considerable discussion on the possibilities of licensing buildings to assure control over their structures, design and siting, and to provide means of compelling their removal as soon as they became obsolescent. It seemed to be generally agreed that some means would have to be found to control building in this way. Mr. Hartland Thomas [A.] pointed out that any consideration of licensing must take account of the fact that the first obsolescence to develop in many types of building was not in structure but in plan.

The meeting was poorly attended, but the discussion never flagged and brought any number of comments and suggestions to the surface which Mr. Davidge acknowledged as useful contributions to the work of his committee in developing the Interim Report to its final stage.

Science and Architectural Education

Architectural Science Board,

66 Portland Place

November 1941

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The Board welcomes such correspondence as has appeared in your columns on the First Report of its Education Committee, and would wish that more comment, whether encouraging, critical, or adverse, had found expression there.

Both Mr. Douglas Jones and Mr. Brandon Jones give definitions of "Science," the latter taking the Committee to task for not doing so in its Report. The Committee have written of science in its broader interpretation, and would point out that even if it can be defined as "knowledge reduced to a system," the architect, who they hope will use science as an instrument, is not thereby prevented from also using his knowledge, experience and creative ability in his designs.

We hope that this may calm Mr. Brandon Jones, who evidently dislikes science, or at all events teachers of science in architectural schools. "They believe," he says, "in the wrong things, or nothing at all" and are "timid second-raters." True, he speaks also of the "real scientist . . . waiting to help us when we (the architects) have learnt enough about architecture to . . . make use of his knowledge," so apparently he believes there are also "good" scientists, and is aware of a gulf between them and the architect which (the Board contend) needs to be bridged.

To bridge this gap *without delay* is the Board's goal, and this cannot be done unless the architect is given, as a student, adequate insight into scientific method in relation to his professional problems. Hence that Report, published in your June number, which has brought forth these vividly contrasting comments.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. COBB,

Research Secretary to the Board

Gifts of Books from American Architects

A few months ago the R.I.B.A. asked the help of the American Institute of Architects in obtaining American publications on architecture, building science and planning. In response to this appeal, our American colleagues have generously established a special fund to buy books and pamphlets for the R.I.B.A., under the friendly guidance of Mr. Philip Goodwin, A.I.A., chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations. This spirited gesture makes it possible for the R.I.B.A. Library to keep tolerably well stocked with American publications which otherwise, owing to war poverty and difficulties of importing books, we would probably not have been able to obtain.

The ideal response for the R.I.B.A. to make to this establishment of a book buying fund in the U.S.A. would be for us to buy for America in exchange an equal worth of British publications, but, as one of the original reasons for our request was poverty, we cannot afford to make an entirely equitable return. We have promised, however, to send the A.I.A. all obtainable British publications and reports issued by research bodies on subjects of interest to them, such as A.R.P., reconstruction and planning, and building technique, and, in achieving this, have been offered the willing collaboration of many research bodies and institutes, with whose help we have already been able to send to the U.S.A. a good parcel of documents.

American architects and planners are eager to move with us sympathetically in the solution of our problems and they can be enabled to do this only by being kept well informed of the line of our thoughts. Consequently, it is not only "final" and "published" reports that are being sent, but committee documents, interim reports, research memoranda, etc., on every aspect of planning and building.

All the publications received from the U.S.A. will be in the R.I.B.A., directly-available to all Library readers and to all the collaborating bodies. Lists are duplicated of all U.S. publications received and copies can be sent to any members on request.

The first consignments include 17 publications of the National Resources Board mostly dealing with planning and housing, 17 publications by other U.S. authorities and institutions on housing, 8 on land planning, 12 on various aspects of building science and technology and a number of works on special building types.

The first fruits of the scheme are of great interest and of very real assistance to British research workers. This is one small element in a constantly developing opportunity for Anglo-American co-operation.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE DESIGN OF HOSTELS

BY HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A.

It should be much easier for the author, and more profitable to any student of the subject, to treat adequately of Hostel Design and Construction in a year or two's time, when the hostel programme has been more fully realised, and tested by experience. To attempt the task at this moment can result in, at the best, a merely interim exposition of some of the factors to be considered, and even some of these it would be both indiscreet and premature to attempt to tabulate. For at no stage during the active process of construction of hostels can full conclusions be drawn as to actual success in working, which is the criterion of design adequacy. Nor will a comparatively short period of running under war conditions reveal all qualities and shortcomings, for the experience of most of us in providing accommodation shows that hasty first judgments are often modified as experience ripens and novel conditions become familiar. People who dislike their new quarters at the outset often come to appreciate them very much after a period of settling in; and management difficulties, inevitable at the outset of a new enterprise, are often smoothed away in the course of time. In such undertakings success may hang fire to the point of spelling failure. And then suddenly the tide turns, and the soundness of the scheme emerges triumphant, without any apparent fresh reason.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PROBLEM

The hostel problem is quite peculiar and specialised, and notably so in wartime. There is little data available to assist in its solution, for wartime hostels are not housing, nor holiday camps, nor are their conditions in any way similar to those appertaining to military camps and barracks. The hostel scheme, in its full development, covers the complete field of living, apart from actual daily work; in other words, it must provide for shelter, for feeding, for recreation, for community activities, for religious observances, for medical and hospital service—at least to an adequate degree—and for a modicum of all the ancillary facilities which are a legitimate expectation to those who work hard and look for reasonably civilised conditions of life while so doing. The worker in a hostel pays, as a rule, both rent and board. In a sense, therefore, the hostel is a hotel; and directly this condition intervenes he becomes a customer. The political and social aspects of this implication are a matter for discussion elsewhere if need be; but what the management, and the designer, have to face, is the fact that even in a wartime hostel the customer has to be satisfied if he, in his turn, is to give of his best.

TYPES

Hostels may cater for various types and categories of workers, and the present Government programme recognises this. Some are destined for men only, some for women only, while others contemplate the possibilities of a mixed population. There are other hostel groups which are veritable townships of married quarters, with all that this implies. This latter category approximates the most nearly to normal housing, though again the problem resembles it only in its more obvious aspects. Then again there are hostels for agriculture as well as for industry, and in this latter category there are differences related to the type of industry and the special lines along which they function. The whole problem can be described as a tree with "accommodation"

at the top, and a great number of branches each having its own off-shoots.

In my experience of working in all of these "branches" in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Buildings, I have the impression that in no section of the problem can finality be reached at this stage, nor will the last word be said about certain aspects of the problem until the test of experience has been applied and measured in each phase of design, construction, finance, and management.

STANDARDS—VARYING OPINIONS

It is always possible, too, that individual experts and departments may, even in the present process of a ripening experience, continue to hold quite opposed views as to standards and methods of accommodation, as for example, the adoption of the small unit of cubicle block housing some 12-16 persons as opposed to the big unit housing anything from 48-96. Authorities may differ, too, very radically in the matter of standard and methods of P.A.D. protection, a point considerably affecting design and layout; and, further, the importance or otherwise of camouflage might easily take on fresh aspects in the light of the changing technique of air attack and defence. This, again, would profoundly affect the layout and the design of units. Lastly, there is the factor that in various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, living customs vary. The Scottish and northern housewife, for example, is used to a larger kitchen than will be acceptable in the south. And there are racial habits and characteristics that may affect design even in a given area of the country. Quite obviously, a wartime comprehensive programme cannot cover all the finer shades of individualism. But the designer, to avoid mistake, should be aware of their existence.

CHIEF BASIC FACTORS

The factors which must be taken into account from the outset are very numerous, at times conflicting, at times interlocking. I put them down, not necessarily in order of importance, but in the guise in which they may occur when design is being considered.

(1) Availability of Materials

It is imperative that hostels should be erected quickly. It is of little use to plan for unit sizes and methods which force of circumstances render inapplicable. Many materials—a great number—are in short supply. The first step is to approach the competent Government department and ascertain what is definitely *not* likely to be obtained. At once the field is narrowed. Having a bearing on the question of materials may be the policy of building to a semi-permanent standard as opposed to the purely temporary. Here opinions may conflict, and even a definite policy laid down may be subject to sudden alteration.

(2) Standardisation of Units and Parts

Experience has shown that it is highly desirable to plan cubicle units of accommodation of such sizes, and at such a disposition, that they will fit into the framework of the very considerable number of existing available types of semi-prefabricated hutment construction. The sizes of standard huts have been more or less settled, and agree on a basis that practically every maker and inventor now adheres to. The system adopted for standard hutting

roughly that of a construction giving an internal dimension of about 18 ft. 6 in., with lengths built up of bays approximately 6 ft. centre to centre. In spite of small variations it is possible to set down a floor or foundation slab that will take practically any standard hut. This is an enormous practical advantage, for though one given type of hut may be contemplated it is not always certain that it can be delivered, and another type might be substituted at the last moment. What applies to the unit of design applies also to the elements of construction. The Ministry of Works and Buildings, through its Director of Standardisation, has gone a very great way towards settling sizes and types of doors, windows, sanitary fittings, and equipment generally, which are to be available for construction of this kind. Knowledge of these sizes is indispensable to the designer, as they greatly affect design. The avoidance of cutting and waste is a necessity for both speed and cost and the experience of the Ministry has been directed as far as conditions allow on the dovetailing of the elements of building, and even of furnishing in such a way that the parts fit exactly apart from the small variations necessary for adjustment purposes.

The question of furniture may affect choice of methods of construction. Furniture in cubicle blocks may wholly or in part take the place of partitions. A study of the furniture is, therefore, necessary at the same time as methods of construction, particularly in cases where it is contemplated that partitions may support the roof.

(3) Speed of Erection

This depends on labour (type and availability) transport, location of site, etc. Granted a decision to plan accommodation to standard sizes, a considerable number of constructional methods present themselves, most of which have been listed in the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Housing Group Interim Report. It would be invidious to attempt to discriminate between the claims of rival methods, because delivery, and type of labour, all affect the choice. But it is probably not wide of the mark to say that granted a supply of materials and the proper labour, brick construction is holding its own in the construction of cubicle blocks.

(4) Standards of Accommodation (Cubicle Blocks)

This is again controlled by questions of labour, materials, and cost. It is easy to suggest high standards, but patently impossible to go beyond a certain decent minimum under present conditions. This question is perhaps the most debatable of all; for into it enters high policy.

A good many types of accommodation have been built, and an infinite number proposed. The general basic unit has been agreed as a single cell on either side of a 3 ft. corridor. If this cell is governed by a hutted unit construction, the dimension centre to centre of partitions works out at approximately 6 ft. wide by 7 ft. 6 in. deep. The basic standard of floor space aimed at is in the nature of 42 sq. ft. per person, and a cubic capacity per cell of about 380 cu. ft. appears to be the desirable minimum per person. In some cases the space over the corridor ceiling has been utilised to increase cubic capacity. In other cases, vents into the corridor add additional air space, a practical though not theoretical satisfaction of the needs.

In some hostels the individual cell has been made larger, say 11 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., and accommodates two people in double decker bunks. But the most favoured solution seems to be either a single cell per person, or a double-sized cell accommodating two persons in single beds. In such a case it is not unwise to provide two doors so placed that if it is desired to build a screen or partition later, making individual cubicles, this can be done with a minimum disturbance. Perhaps a sound answer to the varying tastes of the occupants is to provide some single cubicles and some double ones.

To reduce cost still further, and under certain conditions, such as those governing in the erection of hostels for agricultural workers, the dormitory system with four persons accommodated

in two-decker beds in a 12 ft. bay has been adopted. The corridor partitions disappear, and division walls or screens separating the pairs of beds ensure a certain privacy. The disadvantage of course remains, such as disturbance, a degree of risk of infection, and a general lack of privacy. Actually, some of these open bays are now being enclosed to provide private rooms for use in case of illness or indisposition.

The whole question of privacy is a vexed one. In some of the earlier hostels lavatory basins were provided in each cubicle, one for each person, or one for a pair. But this is expensive, and so in many cases the solution has been adopted of a central ablution block, and individual basins are eliminated. This may work well in men's hostels, possibly not so well for women. Experience will tell. But in building to a price it is impossible to avoid what may appear to some to be an undesirable compromise.

(5) Lavatory Accommodation

Where no individual basins are fitted in cubicles, the average 48-bed hostel block is provided with a central ablution block. The accommodation here has been the subject of much thought and debate, and an approximate standard is as follows (for 48 persons).

Men	Women
8 Basins	9 Basins
4 W.C.s	6 W.C.s
2 Slipper Baths	3 Slipper Baths
3 Shower Baths	1 Shower Bath
4 Urinals	

In addition the ablution block contains cleaners' accommodation and a large drying room which houses the chlorifier. The drying room requires to be as large as possible, and the space of about 50 super ft. allotted in some of the earlier plans is apt to be insufficient.

When ablution blocks are provided for women, or may be turned over to their use, it is advisable so to space the basins that partitions may be erected between them. It is probable, too, that women will continue to react unfavourably towards shower baths, but habit may overcome this prejudice in the same way as many others.

(6) P.A.D. Accommodation

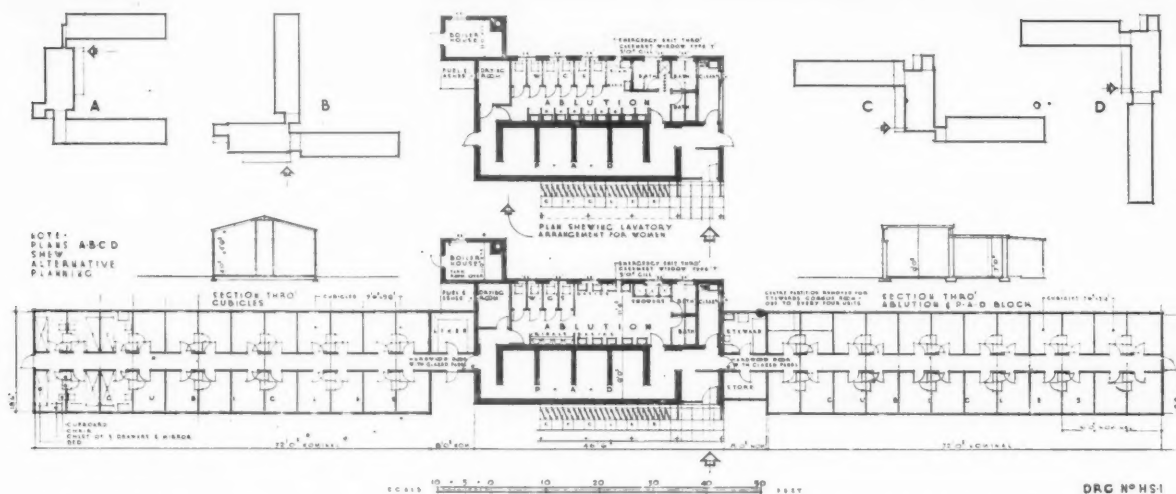
This has been provided in various ways, either in reinforced blocks at the end of the cubicles blocks, or adjoining the ablution block. It being assumed that some of the occupants will be working at night, on the three-shift basis, the average accommodation is taken at 66 per cent. of the total number, and the minimum floor space is 4 sq. ft. per person. This section of the building has to conform to official P.A.D. requirements which have from time to time been brought up to date particularly in respect of the reinforcement of structure.

(7) General Considerations

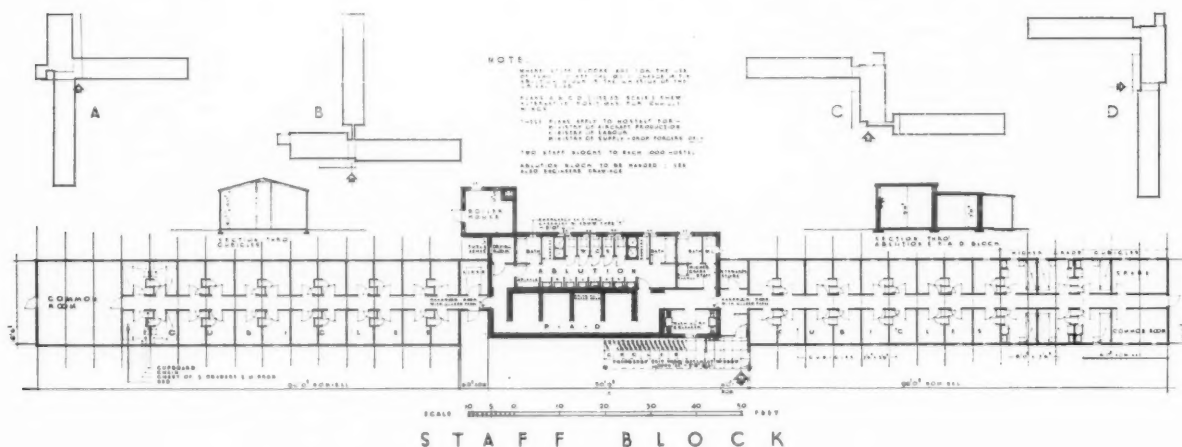
Having sketched out in outline some of the main agreed provisions for cubicle block design, I will return to the considerations which have influenced it.

In the early hostels, an "H" shaped plan was used. This is difficult to site, and is somewhat inflexible. It is a shape too which is unusual in building, and easy to spot from the air. For these and other reasons the original accommodation per block has been halved, and the average cubicle block consists of two wings and a centre. This latter is of solid construction, and the wings frequently "hutted." It is desirable, therefore, to provide some sort of link junction between the two types of construction which is useful for taking up differences in level.

It is a matter of opinion, and expense, whether a cubicle block should have some sort of small lounge or enlarged entrance hall affording an alternative to using the cubicles as sitting rooms on occasions where the occupants do not feel inclined to go to the welfare centre. My personal view is that such a provision would add to the amenity of the blocks, and lessen the load on the welfare building, but the general decision has been otherwise.



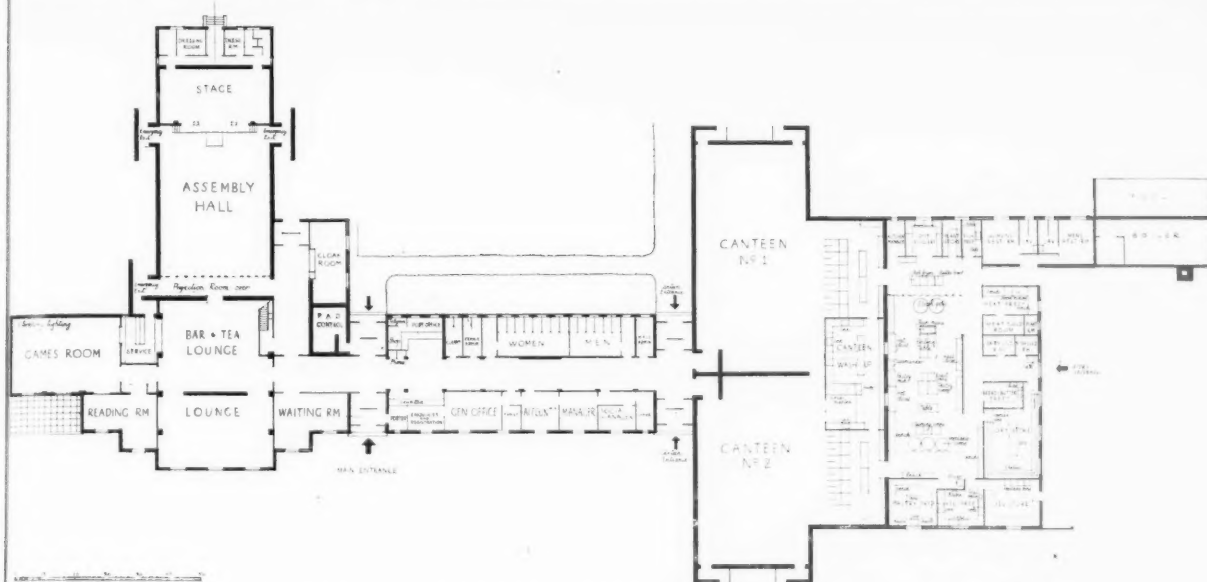
HOSTELS FOR FACTORY WORKERS SLEEPING UNIT



Management considerations have been taken into account in settling this point. In the hostel designs generally few have been in a position to consult experienced managers during the design stage. The building has had to go up first, and the management arrives later, no doubt to find many points of criticism which, however, could scarcely have been avoided under these circumstances.

The cubicle blocks, which are the key units of hostel schemes, require, certainly, ancillary accommodation. A room or rooms for the steward, ample linen room, the drying room aforementioned, and cleaners' cupboards, boiler room (if not from a central plant), parking for bicycles (say 20 per cent.), blackout lobbies, and, if possible, some facilities for making tea, etc. Boot scrapers, and boot washing troughs, are desirable, and in most cases necessary adjuncts, and so is storage for suitcases, etc. This latter may be a communal store adjoining some other building which is under supervision, and is probably most easily taken care of in this way.

The question of decoration and furnishing of hostels merits a short treatise on its own. There are many problems to be met from the blackout to floor finishes, in each of which opinions may differ. The fact that plastering is eliminated wherever possible, throws a burden on the architects' ingenuity to select cheap yet effective materials for decoration, but the demand is gradually being met by various special products of the trade. The furnishing—beds, tables, lockup cupboards, chests of drawers, chairs, textiles—which has been produced through the agency of the Ministry of Works and Buildings, is very good in design, and great care is being taken to consider colour and character. In conjunction with the Ministry, and at the suggestion of Major Laughton of the National Service Hostels Corporation, special schemes of decoration have been studied and a colour book is being supplied through the Ministry of Works and Buildings with descriptive notes and samples of suggested tints. It is realised that care in architectural matters will have a big bearing on the success of the hostels for their purpose.



FACTORY WORKERS WELFARE CENTRE FOR 1,000



HOSTELS FOR FACTORY WORKERS: WELFARE CENTRE FOR 500

The mechanical services side of hostel design is complex. Again it is conditioned by cost, and by considerations of maintenance and layout. This item in the budget looms comparatively large: it may exceed 10 per cent. of the total cost per man. It requires exposition on its own account, for the item of economic heating for instance is technically a fairly awkward problem. The general solution is by pipes running through the cubicles at high or low level for the cubicle blocks, and radiators in the larger buildings. But the matter of the temperature to be provided is one of policy; and we can only say that there is conflict between the ideal and the possible. The simpler hostels have stoves for heating, with some fireplaces, and an independent hot-water system, while many of the married quarters contain a combined fire, range, and hot water boiler, with additional power points for fires.

There are several types of building in a complete hostel scheme.

Important amongst these is the welfare building, containing a canteen seating 50 per cent. of the total population, kitchens and offices, staff offices, shops and post office, P.A.D. control, assembly hall with stage and cinema projection, lounges, tea and bar lounge, games rooms, reading and writing rooms, and such other facilities as experience and financial considerations may dictate, including ample lavatories and cloak rooms.

Some of these welfare buildings are conceived as large solid blocks. My own view is that they are better as a series of units linked together, as less liable to complete disorganisation by air raids and more easily adjustable to site conditions. Here P.A.D. requirements have an important bearing on design, especially if they became more stringent.

There are, however, many general points of planning to bear in mind, such as cutting off the noise and smell of the canteen, utilisation of the assembly hall not only for dancing, stage shows, etc., but as an additional lounge, non-disturbance of such sections as reading and writing rooms and offices, strategic placing of the lavatories and cloaks (bearing in mind possibility of outside visitors), protection from blast without unduly sacrificing amenities, economy of staff at entrances, telephone, shop service, etc., and placing of refreshment counter to serve lounges, games, and assembly rooms. All this is to be considered in the light of a very rigid economy, and the resultant building has to be of decent proportions and susceptible of an adequate decoration. The areas of the various rooms have been established by agreement between the Ministries concerned and the welfare experts, based on experience, and complete schemes of furnishing and equipment and decoration have been produced on

this basis. The last word on the design and finishing of such buildings will not be said, no doubt, for some time, and until various architects, and various managers, have pooled their experience.

There are many other buildings in the layout which would deserve special detailed mention, and in the working of which experience is rapidly accumulating. One point, however, of capital importance is care in siting, for granted equal qualities of convenience, economy, and camouflage, it is still possible to place buildings agreeably or the reverse. It is not unfair to say that "the reverse" is sometimes the case, due no doubt to haste

or failure to appreciate that appearances matter a great deal. Some of these hostel schemes may remain, in whole or in part, for some time. They form in some instances the possible nucleus for a community. It is worth while, therefore, taking as much trouble as possible to give the claims of architecture their due.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings is one of the Government agencies most fully aware of this, as might be expected. It has co-operated fully with outside architects, and the results should be as satisfactory as a very difficult set of circumstances and limitations may allow.

Obituary

FRANK PICK [Hon. A.]

Frank Pick—for over twenty years vice-chairman and general manager of the Underground and General Omnibus companies, and latterly of London Transport, died on 7 November on the eve of his 63rd birthday. As a business man in charge of a great expanding industry, Pick was outstanding; as a business man who will live in the history of the development of British Art and Architecture, he stands alone. There is, perhaps, no one else of whom it can so fairly be said that he was the Mæcenæ of our time. His patronage of the Arts was entirely in the tradition of the D.I.A., of which body he was chairman for several years. The arts he understood, and in the forwarding of which so much of his enthusiasm and energy was spent, were the public—the people's—arts, arts of sculpture, poster painting, and, above all, architecture, and the most difficult art of all, perhaps, that of making buses, trams and streets orderly, characterful, colourful and efficient. He was brilliantly and often irritatingly sure of himself, and in the field of activity he covered in London Transport, he was happily able to exploit his assurance unhampered by the kinds of ties which he found almost unbearably oppressive in Government service.

It has been said, with a regretful, nostalgic sigh, that the Frank Pick period has gone. It would be more true to say that the real Frank Pick age is still to come, when all high public servants will be expected to be as conscious as he was of the place of the arts in life, and will, more than ever Frank Pick was, be backed by a large and lively public responsiveness.

Mr. Charles Holden [F.] writes :

My acquaintance with Frank Pick began some twenty years ago when as fellow members of the newly formed Design and Industries Association we worked together on the various committees.

His clear grasp of every aspect of our problems and his suggestions for dealing with them were most stimulating, and held us together in a common enthusiasm rarely found among a group such as ours, composed of artists, designers, producers and distributors.

He was by no means a dictator, and every member was heard with sympathy and understanding, but he held the meeting together so that there was no dispersal of energy on side issues.

Subsequently I had more intimate association with him in connection with the building works of the Underground Railway, and found the same easy mastery of detail applied to executive work, with friendliness and good will between all the members of his large committee of experts, who were encouraged to speak their minds without restraint.

Here his decisions were those of a benevolent dictator, and the members left the meeting with a clear sense of a task to be performed, difficult, perhaps, and sometimes impossible, as it might subsequently prove to be, but usually well worth exploring if only in producing convincing proof of the obstacles.

Out of these exploratory methods there often emerged new and most interesting solutions, which Pick was quick to appreciate, and to adopt in substitution for his own proposal.

Throughout these years the Design and Industries Association slogan "Fitness for Purpose" served as a solid foundation for all his decisions.

It was a great experience and a liberal education to work with Frank Pick, and I can only think of him with affection, with gratitude, and with admiration.

PROFESSOR A. C. DICKIE [F.]

Mr. Theodore Fyfe [F.] writes :

Dickie's retirement from the Professorship of Architecture at Manchester, in 1933, happened without much comment, and he proceeded quietly to a life in the country which was a true retirement. As a University Emeritus Professor, *The Times* published a special obituary notice. So far as I am able, I will supplement this by a few notes and an appreciation, which may possibly have some slight biographical value in other ways.

Educated, architecturally, in a sound Scottish atmosphere of country practice, Dickie, like so many other Scots, came to London about

1890, and after working on competitions for or with Adshead, "Jock" Anderson, and others, and also acting as a senior assistant in J. J. Stevenson's office, he reached a decisive moment in his career when, in 1894, he was appointed architect to the Palestine Exploration Fund, under Masterman and Bliss. He held that position for two and a half years, during which time, among other things, the Church of the Pool of Siloam and the Madeba mosaic were disclosed. The association with Bliss, in particular, was close, so that "Bliss and Dickie" became a well-known combination in Palestinian archaeological circles. Bliss and Dickie's *Excavations at Jerusalem, 1894-97* was published in 1898. Two of his most important personal investigations under the auspices of the fund were early churches* and the Great Mosque at Damascus, both of which were seized on with avidity, giving full credit to Dickie, by R. Phene Spiers. The results can be seen in Spiers' *Architecture East and West, 1905*, pp. 199 to 244. The whole of the Palestinian and Syrian work was decisive in the best sense, as, though Dickie never became obsessed with archaeology, he made his mark in it. He continued, till the end, to take a warm interest in the affairs of the fund, on the committee of which he was a valued and practically permanent member; becoming, in fact, its guiding influence in matters architectural, and exercising a similar influence in kindred societies, such as the British School at Athens. His recommendations carried weight, and unless he had come to know Dickie in 1899 it is most probable that the writer would never have had the opportunity of going to Greece and Crete in 1900.

On his return from Palestine, Dickie worked with R. C. Bosanquet on excavations at Borocivus, on the Roman Wall, and started practice on his own account in 1898 in Bedford Row, Bloomsbury, sharing an office with Mr. W. Curtis Green. Actual jobs were few, and he was soon glad to accept a mastership for evening work under H. P. G. Maule, at the A.A. Schools—in which he had formerly been a pupil at the evening school in Great Marlborough Street—when it moved to its new premises in Tufon Street, Westminster. He continued in practice and in part-time teaching work until, in 1906, he was appointed to the Chair of Architecture at Manchester, where he found work that suited his character and abilities precisely. Under his direction, the Manchester School progressed steadily and soundly, because Dickie was a born teacher, knowing what he wanted and doing it thoroughly and well: in the process, making himself immensely popular with students, helpers and colleagues. At the same time, his sanity and soundness were apparent in the counsels of the Board of Architectural Education and its Schools Committee.

Essentially by training, and by environment up to early middle age, one of the "old school," Dickie was nevertheless able to adapt himself to the newer outlook in training and practice that began to develop rapidly after the first decade of this century. His immediate seniors and contemporaries were men as diverse and as brilliant in their several ways as W. R. Lethaby, J. J. Stevenson, R. W. S. Weir, Sydney Greenslade, Cecil Brewer, J. J. Joass, S. D. Adshead, Harry Redfern, and Curtis Green. Without doubt his friendship or association with them—frankly critical as it was at times—and his long apprenticeship to the drawing board and to midnight oil over "comps," prevented him from becoming merely the pedagogue. Those who knew him best will mourn his loss because he was never "high-hat" (as the young say nowadays) and a most lovable character, brimful of a warm-hearted humour which produced an instant response to a "good story" when you came across him after many days. I think of no man of his day and generation who was so universally popular, and I never heard of him making an enemy. He had that quality of laughter in his work and in his play which endeared him to all; one of the greatest qualities of all in a profession which is often, and perhaps rightly, accused of taking itself too seriously.

*Published in R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 3rd Series, Vol. IV, 1897, Nos. 9 and 11, under the title, *Early Christian Churches in Palestine*.

Accessions to the Library

1941-42-I

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked R

Books purchased marked P

* Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.

ARCHITECTURE

WHERE TO BUY

1941 ed. (20th year.) [1941.] R.

R.I.B.A.

Membership of the R.I.B.A. 1941. 1s.

Year Books :—

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

SVENSKA TEKNOLOGFÖRENINGEN 06 : 72 (485)

Ledamötsförteckning etc. [list of members]. 8½". Stockholm. 1941. R.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

List of members : in Jnl., July. 1941.

EDUCATION

R.I.B.A.

Questions set at the . . . examination. (Inter., Final, Spec. Final.) (May, July.) 1941. 1s. each.

THEORY, COLOUR

GIEDION (SIGFRIED) 72.01.034/036 + 711.4.036

*Space, time and architecture. The growth of a new tradition.

(The Charles Eliot Norton lectures for 1938-1939.)

9¾". xvi + 601 pp. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P.;

London: O.U.P. 1941. (£1-8s.) R. & P.

LOVELL (R. GOULBURN) 72.018 : 729.098

Home interiors. A practical work on colour, decoration, and furnishing.

5 vols. ('sections'). pfo. la. fo. London: Caxton. [before 1926.]

Presented by Mr. J. E. Yerbury [F.].

Work of similar title, pfo. la. 40, 1 vol., already in Library.

HISTORY

PETRIE (Sir W. M. FLINDERS) 72.032.2

*Egyptian architecture. (British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

[Publications, lx, list number.]

9¾". London: Brit. School, & Quaritch. 1938. (With The

Making . . . , £1 1s.) P. (by subscrn.). To Loan Library.

BELL (C. F.) 72.034 (42).5 : 92 J] 757.1

Supplementary notes on portraits of Inigo Jones. [Sequel to art. of 1937 Sept. 11.] [Unpublished.]

page proofs. 11". 1939.

SIRR (HARRY) 72.034 (42).5 : 92 J] 725.171 (42.1) Wh

Inigo Jones and Whitehall. [Unpublished.]

page proofs. 11". 1939.

MAGYAR MÉRNÖK- ÉS ÉPÍTÉS-EGYLET 72.036.6 (439)

Értekezések beszámolóik a műszaki és gazdaságtudományok köréből.

. . . 1941. i, ii and iii füzet. [ii relates to town planning of Budapest.]

3 vols. 12¾". Budapest. 1941. R.

DRAWING

HIGGINS INK Co., Inc. 72.064 + 693.54 : 621.791.5 (014)

American standard drawings and drafting room practice, top title.

(Drafting standards accepted and proposed, cover title.) F. W. Ming,

ed. [Including welding symbols.]

11". 30 pp. [Brooklyn. 19—.]

Presented by the Publishers.

VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE ; LOCAL GOVERNMENT

R.I.B.A.

Articles of pupilage. (Form for payment of premium by instalments ; [same] in one sum.)

2 leaflets. each 13". Lond. [1938, 1940.]

Inf. file

WAR-TIME TRADING INFORMATION BUREAU, London 72.07 : 345

War-time Trading Bulletin. (July.) [Article:] The Ministry of

Works and Buildings. (Ministry survey series, No. 9.)

extract. 8". Lond. 1941. Presented.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Report of the Council 1940, list of donors and annual subscribers,

by-laws. 1941. R.

BUILDING SOCIETIES' ASSOCIATION

Building Societies Year Book, 1941. Lond. [1941.] 10s. 6d. R.

NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS INSTITUTION 72.08 : 34 (931)

N.Z.S. :

No. 95 . . . model building by-law. Sections i—x.

8½". Wellington, N.Z. 1935. 4s. 6d. Presented.

With Appendix I, dupl. typescript, 10½", and Corrigenda, 8½",

inserted.

AUCKLAND, city 72.08 : 34 (931 A)

The Auckland city by-laws. Nos. 1 and 2, 1925.

8½". Auckland. 1925. Presented.

WOODFALL () 72.08 : 347.2

Law of landlord and tenant.

Cumulative supplement No. 2 . . . to Mar. 1941. Including

provisions of the War Damage Act, 1941. L. A. Blundell.

8". Lond. 1941. 6s. 10d. P.

× (06) box

R.I.B.A. 72.08 : 347.23] 69.022.4

[Party wall notices.]

Form A : Party structures.

Form B : Party fence walls.

Form C : Intention to build . . . at a lower level etc.

Form D : Intention to build within twenty feet . . . and to a

depth as defined etc.

Form E : Party walls and p— fence walls on line of junction etc.

Form F : Walls or fence walls . . . with footings and foundation

projecting etc.

Form G : Selection of third surveyor.

[Under] The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939.

7 leaflets. each 13¾". Lond. 1941, 1940. 6d.

For an earlier ed. see title Notice forms etc.

[TREASURY]

72.08 : 347.434] 940.6

Requisitioning and compensation. Report of Mr. John W. Morris

. . . on the r— of land and buildings and the operation of the

Compensation (Defence) Act 1939. (Cmd. 6313.)

pam. 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1941. 6d. P.

HADDOW (J. G.) 72.083.2

A Brief statement of the law of building contracts etc.

8". xvi + 112 pp. Auckland, N.Z.: Dalton. [1941.]

Presented by the Author, LL.B.

× (06) box

R.I.B.A. 72.083.2 × (06)

[Contract.] Articles of agreement etc.— . . . Specially adapted

for the use of local authorities. . . where quantities form part etc.

(. . . under the sanction of the R— I— of B— A— and the National

Federation of Building Trades-Employers, back title.)

[same] . . . where quantities do not form part etc.

Amended by the Joint Contracts Tribunal for use during hostilities,

back title.

2 pams. each 13". Lond.: Chas. Knight. 1941. 1s. 6d.

INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Year book. 1941-42 edn. [1941.] R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 72.089 box

[Control of building.] Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 :

Regulation 56a. Control of building operations. Public Health

Act. 1936 : section 64. Building byelaws. [Passing of plans by local

authorities not equal to a defence licence.] (Circular 2417.)

leaflet. 7¾". Lond. 1941. R.

[Control of building.] . . . allocation system . . . [desiring periodi-

cally notice of] progress of the programme . . . [including] local

authorities etc., and public utility undertakings etc. (Circular 2429.)

leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8¾". Lond. 1941. R.

[Control of building.] National building, etc., programme.
— . . . control over building, etc., operations . . . £5,000 and
over . . . (Circular 2518.)
leaflet, dupl. typescript. 8½". Lond. 1941.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS 72.089 box + 69.029 : 940.6
War-time building supplies. Schedule of requirements for govern-
ment departments. [Fittings.]
2nd ed., . . . Nov., 1940. List of revisions, May 1941.
leaflet. 13½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 1d. R.

UNITED STATES : TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (DEPARTMENT
OF REGIONAL STUDIES : GOVERNMENT RESEARCH DIVISION)
County government and administration in the T—V— States.
9½". ix + 144 pp. Washington : Govt.
Printing Office. 1940. R.

BUILDING TYPES (CIVIL)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION 725.1 + 727.8
*[Special number :] Public buildings [including libraries]. (Oct.)
13½". Lond. 1938. R. To Loan Library.

BADER (H. A.) 725.21 : 729.9
Ladenmöbel. Etc.. (Die Baubücher, 10, cover series title.)
11½". Stuttgart : Hoffmann. [1931.]
Presented by Mr. Josef Berger.

BEAUMONT (J. S.) 725.214.094
Economic planning of a modern store. (Manchester Association
of Engineers.)
pam. 8½". n.p. [1941.] Presented by the Association.

BENNIE (R. J.) 725.4
The Essential principles of the layout of industrial buildings and
equipment. (Paper before Victorian Institute of Engineers.)
pam. 8½". n.p. 1937. Presented by the Institute.

WATSON (R. J. W.) 725.4 : 648.2 725.5
Centralized laundries for large public authorities. (Thesis granted
distinction in Final Examination, July.)
typescript & Repr. of D. 13". 1941.
Presented by the Author.

D.S.I.R. : BUILDING RESEARCH 69 : 940.6 file
War-time building bulletins :

No. 15A. Suppt. to No. 15. . . . modifications of two of the
factory types . . . to help their camouflage treatment. [and new type
designs].
1941. 6d. R.

RITTER (HUBERT) 725.511
*Der Krankenhausbau der gegenwart im in- und ausland. Etc.
(Die Bauaufgaben der gegenwart series, iii.)
11½". Stuttgart : Hoffmann. [1932.]
Presented by Mr. Josef Berger. To Loan Library.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH and BOARD OF EDUCATION 725.573/575 + 727.112.21
War-time nurseries etc. (M. of H. Circular 2435, B. of E. Circular
1558.)
War-time nurseries. (Memorandum 249—IIIA. Enclosure to
[M. of H.] Circular 2435 and B. of E. Circular 1558.)
leaflet and pam. 8½". Lond. 1941. R.

MINISTRY OF FOOD 725.71.093.9
+ 728.933.093.9
*Memorandum on model plan for community feeding centres.
leaflet, dupl. typescript & Repr. 13", 12½". [1941.] R. (3).

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 725.75 : 699.895 folder
[Evacuation.] Welfare arrangements for the homeless. (Circular
2453.)
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8½". 1941. R.
Government evacuation scheme. (Circular 2439.)
leaflet. 6½". 1941. R.

Enclosing G— e— s—. Notes, &c.
Government evacuation scheme. Notes for billeting officers and
voluntary welfare workers.

Enclosed in G— e— s— (Circ. 2439).
pam. 7½". [1941.] R.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION for BOARD OF EDUCATION 725.75 + 727.1 699.895 folder
*The Schools in wartime.
pam. 9". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 6d.
Presented (2) by the Ministry.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 725.75 : 699.895 folder
[Evacuation.] Accommodation of transferred war workers. Com-
pensation for damage in billets and lodgings. (Circular 2443.)
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 13". 1941. R.

R.I.B.A. 725.75 + 727.1 699.895 : 72.083.4
+ 725.75 : 725.186.2 72.083.4
[Fees.] Architects' fees for hostels, War Office camps, etc.
dupl. typescript. 13½". 1941.

NEW YORK : MUSEUM OF MODERN ART 725.823.4 : 791.45
M— of M— A— film library. [Prospectus of showings.]
pam. 9". New York. 1941. R.

STEER (O. E.) 725.835
The Planning and design of community centres. (Thesis awarded
distinction in Final Examination, July.)
typescript, Ink D., Ph., & Repr. 13". 1940.
Presented by the Author.

(RELIGIOUS)
NEWCASTLE, diocese : BISHOP'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE 726.5.025
The Care of churches.
pam. 8½". [Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] 1941. R.

DEPTFORD : ST. PAUL'S CHURCH 726.54 (42.16 D).025
The Story of the restoration of St. Paul's, Deptford 1930-1936.
pam. 9½". [Deptford. 1936 or after.] 6d. P.

COOPER (W. STERRY) 726.54 (42.47 D)
The Parish churches of the borough of Droitwich, top title.
(Historical guides to the parish churches &c., cover title.)
10½". unpagged. [1934.] 6d.
Presented by Mr. Benjamin Walker, F.S.A. [F.].

[SANDALL (T.)] 726.54 (42.53 S)
Visitors' guide to St. John's church, Stamford [Lincs.].
Reprint. pam. 8". [Stamford. 1937.] 1d. Presented.

[COLDWELL (W. ST. G.)] 726.54 (42.545 T)
Notes on S. Peter's church, Tickencote [Rutland].
Reprint. pam. 8½". [Tickencote.] [1930] (* 1939-40).
6d. Presented.

LARKEN (HUBERT) 726.71 (42.53 C) + 725.95 (42.53 C)
Visitors' guide to Croyland [or Crowland] Abbey and C— Bridge.
(The Official guide book for C— A— and Triangular Bridge, cover
title.)
Reprint [with suppt.]. pam. 7½". Lond.
[192—] [after 1931]. 1s. P.

(EDUCATIONAL)
McVEIGH (W. C.) 727.112
A Thesis on the planning and development of public elementary
schools. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript, Ink D. & Ph. ob. 11½" x 7½". 1941.
Presented by the Author.

STUTFIELD (ELIZABETH) 727.113
A Mixed secondary school. (Thesis for the Polytechnic, Regent
Street, July.)
typescript & Ink D. 12½". 1941.
Presented by the Author.

ROBERTSON (HOWARD) 727.4 (4)
*Schools of art, architecture and technology on the Continent.
(Godwin Bursary 1933 report, summary.) In Journal (9 Feb.).
1935. To Loan Library.

(DOMESTIC)
SOCIETY OF WOMEN HOUSING ESTATE MANAGERS 728 : 333.65
Housing estate management by women. (Being . . . work initiated
by Octavia Hill.)
pam. 9½". Lond. 1934. R.

BAUER (CATHERINE) 728.1
A Citizen's guide to public housing. (New York (Poughkeepsie) :
Vassar College.)
7½". (iv) + 91 pp. New York. 1940. R.

HOUSING CENTRE

Annual report: 6th, 1940-1941.

[1941.] R.

BOURNVILLE: PUBLICATION DEPT. 728.1 (42.48 Bo): 711.417
The Bournville Village Trust. An account of its planning and housing schemes in suburban and rural areas. [Succeeding Bournville housing . . . and the Village Trust.]
8½". Bournville. [1939.] Presented.

GRAUER (A. E.)

728.1 (71)

Housing. A study prepared for the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations [Canada].

dupl. typescript, printed cover. 14". Ottawa. 1939.
(2s. 3d. incl. postage.) P.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY (DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,
later FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY) 728.1 : 347.23

Bulletins:

No. 24. Income limits and rents for USHA-aided projects. (Policies governing . . . income limits etc., foot title.)
Revised ed. (Dec.) pam. 10½". Washington. 1940. R. (2).
Original ed. 1939, Preliminary revised draft 1940 (May).

U.S.: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE: DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS
AND STATISTICS 728.1 : 696.9

Lighting for low cost housing. (Reprint No. 1940 from the Public health reports, liii.) By J. E. Ives.

Revised ed. pam. 9½". Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 1940. (5c.)

Presented by the Division.

Original ed. 1938.

SHEPARD (C. L.)

728.3 (42.1).034.88

London Regency houses [c. 1800-30]. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)

typescript, Ink D., & Ph. 13". 1941.

Presented by the Author.

HOPE (HENRY) & SONS, Ltd.

728.68 [69.028.2 : 693.54 (085)]

Plans specifications photographs of fifteen cottages showing . . . steel windows etc. [Designed by various architects.]

10. Lond. [19—.]

Presented by Mr. J. E. Terbury [F.].

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

728.84 (429 Lls)

A Country house of the Elizabethan period in Wales: Six Well, Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire. Drawings by Ministry of Works and Buildings: Ancient Monuments Branch. Text by Sir Cyril Fox.

11". 28 pp. + pls. + iii folding pls. Cardiff.

1941. 2s. R.

ALLIED ARTS, ARCHAEOLOGY; ARCHIVES

DECORATIVE ART, annual

—, 1941. The Studio year book. 36th annual issue. C. G. Holme, ed.

[1941.] 8s. 6d. R.

WALPOLE SOCIETY

Volumes: 28th, 1939-40.

1940. P. (by subscrn.).

With contents of vols. i-xxvii, chronol. and alph.

SYMONDS (R. W.)

749.034 (42).8 + 749 : 739.3

*Masterpieces of English furniture and clocks. . . . walnut and mahogany furniture, and . . . associated crafts etc.

12¾". xii + 172 pp. incl. pls. Lond.:

Batsford. 1940. £2 2s. (subscrn.).

Presented (2) by the Author.

749.034 (42).5/8

English furniture from Charles II to George II. Etc.

13¼". xviii + 322 pp. Lond.: Connoisseur. 1929.

Presented by the Author.

PETRIE (Sir W. M. FLINDERS)

902.6 : 7.032.2

*The Making of Egypt. ([British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Publications, lxi, list number.]

9¾". Lond.: Sheldon Press. 1939. 12s. 6d.

(with E. architecture, £1 1s.). P. (by subscrn.).

To Loan Library.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Annual. No. xxxviii. Session 1937-38.

1940 [1941.] R.

902.5 (42) : 699.895
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION and BRITISH RECORDS
ASSOCIATION

List of places in which accumulations of documents are normally preserved.

dupl. typescript. 13". [1940 or -41.] R.

With letter, 1941.

BUILDING SCIENCE

69 (083.74) (73) box
UNITED STATES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—NATIONAL BUREAU,
OF STANDARDS

Building materials and structures. Reports:—

BMS: [By various authors.]

5. . . . masonry wall constructions. 1938. 69.022 : 693.1

10. [P.S., steel and stone floor.] 1939. 69.025 : 693.54

12. [P.S., steel.] 1939. 693.54

14. Indentation and recovery of low-cost floor coverings. 1939. 698.7

16. . . . floor construction . . . 1939. 69.025

18. . . . "Pre-Fab" constructions . . . 1939. 691.061

19. Preparation and revision of building codes. 1939. 72.08 : 34

20. . . . constructions for walls and floors . . . [pre-cast]. 1939. 691.061

21. . . . concrete-block cavity-wall construction . . . 1939. 69.022

22. . . . wall construction . . . 1939. 69.022.6

23. . . . brick cavity-wall construction . . . 1939. 69.022.6

24. . . . reinforced-brick wall construction and a brick-tile cavity-wall construction . . . 1939. 69.022 : 693.54

27. . . . wall construction . . . [steel]. 1939. 696.11

28. Backflow prevention in over-rim water supplies. 1939. 69.022 : 693.51

32. . . . brick-concrete-block wall constructions and a concrete-block wall construction . . . 1939. 694.1

37. [P.S., timber.] 1940. 69.022

38. . . . wall constructions . . . 1940. 69.022 : 691.061

39, 40. . . . wall construction . . . [units]. 1940. 693.54 : 698.1

44. Surface treatment of steel prior to painting. 1940. 69.028.2 : 699.83

45. Air infiltration through windows. 1940.

—each pam. 10½". Washington: Govt. Printing Office. 19—.

Presented by Imperial Chemical Industries.

[P.S.] = proprietary system (impracticable to detail). Inserted only where necessary in substitution of title.

69.022 : 693.54

696.11

69.022 : 693.51

694.1

69.022

69.022 : 691.061

693.54 : 698.1

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

69.028.2 : 699.83

69.022 : 691.061

69.022 : 693.51

- 69 : 940.6 arch file
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : BUILDING RESEARCH
 Wartime building bulletins :
 No. 18. Fire stops for timber roofs. 69.024.6 : 694
 1941. 18. R.
- PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY**
WALTON (ALBERT) 69.08 : 331 658.013
 The New techniques for supervisors and foremen. [Industrial psychology.]
 Reprint. 9". vi + 233 pp. New York : McGraw-Hill. 1940. R.
 69.08 (06) box
 69.08 : 331.81 : 389.22
- NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**
 Winter working hours, 1941-42. Notice to adherent bodies, etc. leaflet. 4½". [Lond.] 1941. R.
 Enclosing (. . . no change [in wages] is due . . . Oct. 1), leaflet.
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH** 69.08 : 331.811
 [Sunday working.] . . . effect of the conditions set out [previously]. (Ruling by Ministry of Works and Buildings : Works and Buildings Committee.) (Circular 2432.)
 leaflet, dupl. typescript. 7". Lond. 1941.
 69.08 (06) box
 69.08 : 336
- NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**
 Memorandum of a wartime agreement . . . on the employment of women in the building industry during the . . . war.
 leaflet. 7½". [Lond.] 1941. R.
- MATERIALS**
- TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** Inf. file 691.11
 Teak (*Tectona grandis*).
 leaflet, dupl. typescript. 8½". [1940 or -41.]
 691.11 : 620.19
 Technical leaflets. Nos. 1, 2. [Decay and preservation.]
 [1940 or -41.]
 [Misc. leaflets] (3).
 dupl. typescript. 10", 13½". [1940 or -41.]
 Also Information sheets (Architects' Journal). Various.
 —all R.
- SCIENCE MUSEUM** 691.11 (064)
 Timber. An outline . . . illustrated by a special exhibition . . . 1937— . . . 1938. By B. A. Jay.
 [Reprint.] pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d.
 Presented by the Timber Development Association.
 Orig. impression, 1937, in Reference and Loan Libraries.
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH, now F— P— R— LABORATORY**
 A Handbook of home-grown timbers. 691.11 (41/42)
 War emergency edition. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 1s. 6d.
 Presented by the Chief Adviser on Research and Experiments (Ministry of Home Security Research and Experiments Dept., and F.P.R. Laboratory).
 691.11 : 634.98 box
- Leaflets :
 No. 8. The common furniture beetle. 691.11 : 620.193.82
 Revised ed. pam. 9½". Lond. 1941. R.
 691.11 : 620.193.82
 No. 17. Pinhole or powder-post damage? How to distinguish two common types of insect attack etc.
 leaflet. 9½". Princes Risborough. 1941. R.
 691.11 : 674.04
 No. 20. The treatment of timber in a drying-kiln.
 pam. 9½". Lond. 1941. R.
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)
 B.s.s. :—
 691.11 [69.08 : 389
 1941. 2s. R.
 No. 940. B.s. grading rules for structural timber. Etc.
 1941. 2s. R.
- BENFIELD (ERIC)** 691.215 (42.33)
 Purbeck shop. A stoneworker's story of stone.
 8½". xv + 172 pp. + pls. Cambridge : U.P. 1940. 12s. 6d. R.
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)
 B.s.s.—War emergency b.s.s. :—
 691.47 : 384.6
 No. 657 . . . for dimensions of common building bricks.
 Revised ed. 1941. 1s. 3.
 691.542 : 691.322.55
 B.S. 146.—Portland-blastfurnace cement etc. [New form of 1, 2, 3, number beneath title.]
 [4th ed.] 3rd revn. 1941. 2s. 3.
 691.598 : 940.6
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
 Paintwork. [Economy in linseed oil, &c.] (Circular 2462.)
 leaflet. 7". 1941. R.
 69 (083.74),
 691.714
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION**
 B.s.s.—War emergency B.s.s. :—
 No. 968 . . . for high tensile (fusion welding quality) structural steel for bridges, etc., and general building construction.
 1941. 2s. R.
 691 : 940.6 file
 691.714 : 940.6
- MINISTRY OF SUPPLY**
 The Control of iron and steel (No. 15) order, 1941, etc.—Emergency Powers (Defence). Raw materials. (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1941, No. 1010.)
 —. Explanatory memorandum.
 pam. 11½", leaflet 11". [Lond. 1941.] R.
 691 : 940.6 file
 691.714 : 940.6
- MINISTRY OF SUPPLY : IRON AND STEEL CONTROL**
 Distribution of steel supplies.
 3rd ed. Iron and steel distribution scheme.
 pam. 8½". Leamington. 1941. R.
 First ed. was 1940.
- CONSTRUCTION**
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)
 B.s.s. :—
 693.068.34 : 691.74
 B.S. 603. Lead pipes. B.N.F. ternary alloy No. 2.
 [2nd ed.] 1st revn. 1941. 2s. R.
 693.1 : 366.1
- KNOOP (DOUGLAS)**
 The Genesis of speculative masonry.
 pam. 8½". priv. prin. 1941.
 Presented by the Author [Hon. A.J.]
 693.1 : 366.1] 012 B
- KNOOP (DOUGLAS) & JONES (G. P.)**
 Begemann's History of freemasonry.
 pam. 8½". priv. prin. 1941.
 Presented by Prof. Knoop [Hon. A.J.]
 693.54 : 621.791.5 (06)
- INSTITUTE OF WELDING**
 Annual report (18th) of council. Progress report (4th) of Welding Research Council. 1941.
 Lond. 1941. R.
 693.54 : 621.791.5] 016
- INSTITUTE OF WELDING : WELDING RESEARCH COUNCIL**
 The Reference library of the W— R— C—.
 Section 1. Classified [alphabetical author and subject] library catalogue.
 8½". Lond. 1941. 2s. R.
 69 : 940.6 arch file
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : BUILDING RESEARCH**
 Wartime building bulletins :
 No. 17. Resistance of reinforced concrete structures to air attack.
 11". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 6d. R. (2).
 693.55 : 699.895
- TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** Inf. file 694.1
 [Diagrams illustrating applications of timber construction.] (Detail) Sheets Nos. 11, 15, 19 ; Diagrams Nos. 3, 4, 4A ; Plans Nos. 6, 8, 11, 12 ; Sketch No. 10.
 leaflets, Repr. 10¼" × 15½", 9½", 9". [1940 or -41.] R.
 SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, FROOFING
- WAR OFFICE** 696.1
 Army manual of hygiene and sanitation.
 1934. Reprinted with Amendments (No. 1).
 7½". 296 pp. + pls. + folding charts. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1940. 2s. 6d. P.
- NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS**
 Annual report to the general council [on 1940-41]. 1941. R.

- OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, journal** 696.1 (og)
"Sanitation through the ages. By Desmond Eyles. (From special
iss. e, Apl.) pam. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". [Hatfield. 1941.] R. To Loan Library.
- W R OFFICE** 696.12
Drainage manual.
3th ed. [reprint]. 13". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1935 (1939). 6s.
P. for Loan Library.
- [COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL] Inf. file 697 : 629.12.011.525
[Fuel storage bunkers.] General specification for built-in two-
compartment f— s— b—. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1941.
[ditto] for portable two-compartment etc.
2 dupl. typescripts. 13". [1941 or earlier.] R.
With leaflet, Design of . . . bunker, Repr., attached. Also with
A Domestic coal store, leaflet.
- MARGOLIS (A. E.)** 697 : 72.093.9 folder
697 : 72.093.9] 614
Improvement of climatic and living conditions by public heat supply.
typescript. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1941.
697 : 72.093.9] 696.6 : 621.316
Co-ordination of district heating and electric power generation.
Report for the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
typescript & Repr. 10". 1941.
—Both presented by the Author.
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)
B.S.s. :—
698.3
B.s. code of practice for the glazing and fixing of glass for buildings.
1941. 2s. R.
- ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** 699.82 : 69.02] 693.547
Metal weatherings. Etc. (From Official Architect, June.)
folded leaflet. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Oxford. 1940. R.
× MS.
699.844 : 729.098
Acoustics and interior design. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & Ink D. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1941.
Presented by the Author.
- (A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE, INCLUDING REPAIR)
699.895 box 1 + 728.1 : 940.6
- ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS**
Why wait for the blitz? Ninth technical report &c. [Also "safe"
housing.] (From Architects' Journal, 7 Aug.)
pam. 11". Lond. 1941. 6d. R.
- GLOVER (C. W.)** 699.895
*Civil defence. Etc.
3rd ed. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". xviii + 804 pp. + pls. Lond.:
Chapman & Hall. 1941. £2 2s. R.
2nd ed., 1940, transferred to Loan Library.
(To be continued)

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES NINETEENTH LIST

- KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE**
DIMMOCK, W. H. [S.], Flying Officer, R.A.F.
WEBB, CHARLES H. [S.], Sgt. R.A.F.
Notice of the deaths, "killed on Active
Service," of the two following Proba-
tioners has been received.
BROOKS, RONALD K., Fleet Air Arm.
CORDY, PETER M., R.A.F.
- REPORTED MISSING**
WEBB, C. C. G. [A.], Pilot Officer
R.A.F.V.R.
- MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES**
LENNON, J. D. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
Lieut. Lennon was "Mentioned" in
recognition of the gallantry shown by him
during the period of his escape from
enemy captivity between June and
October 1940.
WOOD, K. M. [S.], Lieut. Durham L.I.
- UNITS AND RANKS OF SERVING MEMBERS**
ADAMS, B. C. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
ARUNDEL, KENNETH [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
BARRELL, G. W. [S.], Gnr/Svr. R.A.
BEAUMONT, H. C. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
BEGBEY, D. C. [S.], Officer Cadet R.E.
BIRCH, KENNETH [A.], Lieut. South African
Engineers.
BRADSHAW, S. W. [A.], Sgt. Pilot R.A.F.
BRIGHTON, A. G. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
BROMAGE, F. W. A. [S.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
BULBECK, R. S. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
BUSHELL, P. E. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
BUTTRICK, W. T. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.C.
CAHILL, T. J. [A.], Capt. R.E.
CANNON, J. C. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
CASSIDY, G. E. [A.], 2nd Lieut. Intelligence
Corps.
CHANDLER, LESLIE [S.], Cpl. R.E.
CHAPLIN, S. G. [A.], 2nd Lieut. N.Z.
Expeditionary Force.
COVERDALE, F. L. [S.], Officer Cadet R.A.
CROWE, R. V. [S.], L/Bdr. R.E.
CRUDEN, S. H. [A.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
CURRY, K. E. [A.], Pte. R.A.S.C.
DEAS, J. H. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
DELEUSE, J. E. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
DEMUTH, R. P. [L.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
DEY, W. G. [A.], 2nd Lieut. Gordon High-
landers.
DICK, D. L. [L.], Capt. R.E.
EKER, M. [S.], Spr. R.E.
FLEGG, BRUCE M. [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
FREEBORN, J. H. R. [L.], Major Pioneer
Corps.
FRY, N. L. [S.], Pte. R.C.S.
GEESON, H. L. [F.], Sgt. East African
Engineers.
GIBBS, J. G. L. [A.], Gnr. R.A.
GILBERT, J. G. [A.], L/Cpl. Pioneer Corps.
GOATLEY, G. F. [S.], Spr. R.E.
GRAHAM, KEVIN [A.], Driver, R.C.S.
GREGORY, T. W. [S.], Sgt. R.E.
HALDENBY, ERIC W. [F.R.A.I.C.], Col.
Canadian Highland Brigade.
HARTLEY, RICHARD [A.], Lieut. The King's
Regt.
HATTON, B. E. [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
HAY, GEORGE [A.], L/Cpl. Gordon High-
landers.
HAYNES, H. S. [S.], Cpl. R.E.
HENRY, G. AUSTYN [A.], Capt. R.E.
HENRY, T.E.F. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
HOLDEN, G. T. [A.], Ord. Seaman R.N.
HURST, G. T., D.S.O., O.B.E. [F.], Col.
Natal Mounted Rifles.
HUTT, H. M. [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.
IRVINE-SMITH, C. [A.], 2nd Lieut. General
Service Corps (South Africa).
JAMES, F. NORMAN [A.], Sub-Lt. R.N.V.R.
JOHNSON, D. E. [A.], Gnr. R.A.
JONES, A. W. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
JONES, R. NORMAN [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
JOSEPH, P. L. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
KADLEIGH, S. GEORGE [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
KENNEDY, KENNETH [A.], Pilot Officer
R.A.F.
KNIGHT, F. S. [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
LARRINGTON, C. T. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
LASDUN, D. L. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
LISTER, H. R. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
LOMAS, L. C. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
LOWTHER, A. W. G. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
MACFARLANE, A. A. [S.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
MCKAY, J. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
MALLOWS, E. W. N. [A.], Sgt. S.A.A.F.
MANSERGH, BRIAN [A.], Capt. H.Q. Staff
(South African Forces).
MARSHALL, P. E. A. J. [A.], L/Cpl. R.A.C.
MAUDSLEY, J. A. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
MESSENGER, R. M. V. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
MILLER, E. J. [S.], L/Bdr. R.A.
MILSON, F. G. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
MORREY, PERCY [F.], Capt. R.E.
MORRISON, S. [S.], Major R.A.
MULLETT, H. L. [L.], Major R.E.
MURRAY, FRANCIS [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
NAGLOVSKY, A. [S.], Spr. R.E.
NEWTON, ROLAND [A.], L/Cpl. R.C.S.
NODES, G. P. [S.], Spr. R.E.
PARKINSON, E. W. [L.], F/Lt. R.A.F.V.R.
PEACE, F. N. [A.], Ord. Seaman R.N.
PETTY, A. [S.], L/Sgt. R.E.
PRYDE, DONALD I. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
PYE, D. W. [A.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
REED, ALAN [A.], Officer Cadet R.E.
REID, K. C. [S.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
RENTON, ANDREW [A.], A.C.1 R.A.F.
ROBINSON, H. G. [F.], Capt. R.E.
ROHM, K. R. [A.], Pte. Pioneer Corps.
SAUNDERS, B. R., M.C. [A.], Capt. R.E.
SHEPHERD, H. P. H. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
SIMPSON, JOHN E. [S.], A.C.1 R.A.F.V.R.
SLADE, C. J. [A.], 2nd Lieut. South African
Engineering Corps.
SMITH, C. K. G. [S.], Spr. R.E.
SQUIRE, RAGLAN [A.], Pte. R.A.O.C.
STURDY, J. F. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
TATHAM, HENRY [A.], Major R.E.
TAYLOR, ALAN R. [A.], A.C.1 R.A.A.F.
THOMAS, I. H. [A.], Sgt/Obs. (Radio)
R.A.F.V.R.
TOPLIS, G. M. [A.], Ord. Seaman R.N.
WATERS, MACKENZIE [F.R.A.I.C.], Col.
Anti-Tank Brigade R.C.A.
WEINBURG, BENJAMIN [S.], Sgt. S.A.A.F.
WESTWOOD, BRYAN [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
WETHERELL, JOHN R. [L.], Capt. R.E.
WIGHTMAN, K. L. [A.], L/Cpl. R.A.M.C.
WILMSHURST, W. E. [S.], Signr. R.C.S.

Correspondence

COURSES IN TOWN PLANNING

791 Finchley Road, N.W.11
16.11.41

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR.—It is crystal clear that a knowledge of Town and Country Planning and Civic Design will be needed by every architect in the post-war reconstruction. Departments of Town Planning attached to Architectural Schools are functioning in several provincial centres, but there are no facilities for those who live or work in London, and can only devote their spare time to study. If it is not possible to organise a full Course in Planning, would it be possible for those interested to establish an atelier, where members could study in the evening or at week-ends? I should be pleased to hear from anyone interested in this proposal.

Yours faithfully,

B. A. P. WINTON LEWIS [A.]

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE IN BUILDING

Delabole Cottage,
The Ball, Minehead
4.11.41

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR.—In the recital of obstacles to be overcome if full advantage is to be taken in the above field there is surely one important omission—the menace of the law. As things stand, the unfortunate consequences which may pursue an architect who introduces a new use of material cannot be dismissed; there are too many instances where his reputation and pocket have suffered severely. Most of us can recall cases in which, after laboratory "proof" and small-scale field demonstration, a material when applied in actual building operations has failed badly, and the responsible architect, despite his every reasonable previous enquiry and precaution, has had to bear the blame.

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN GUNN [A.]

Notes

TOWER HILL REPLANNING

A large model of a scheme for the replanning of Tower Hill is temporarily on view at the R.I.B.A. on the first floor landing. The scheme is the one incorporated in the "Bressey-Lutyens Report" on the Highway Development of London (1937), and the making of the model by Mr. J. Thorpe has been sponsored by the Tower Hill Improvement Trust.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Textbooks are urgently wanted for R.A.F. personnel undergoing voluntary study in the various building trades during the coming winter. Donors of books will be helping these men to improve their position within the service and preparing them for the tasks of post-war reconstruction.

The trades involved are: Carpenter, bricklayer, drainlayer, concreter, steel-erector and electrician, and the books most wanted are such as Mitchell's *Building Construction*, Rivington, etc., etc.

Gifts should be sent to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

THE PRESERVATION OF IRON RAILINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST

The Royal Institute of British Architects have been informed by the Ministry of Works and Buildings in response to representations made by them to the Ministry that the Panels of Architects appointed by the

Minister to advise in regard to damage caused, or likely to be caused, by enemy action to buildings of architectural or historic interest shall also undertake the work of checking schedules of unnecessary railings to assure the preservation of those of "special artistic merit or historic interest." The Panels will also deal with appeals for the retention of railings which have been scheduled by local authorities under direction of the Ministry of Supply.

To advise in cases of doubt or of special importance which cannot be settled locally, the Minister has appointed a Committee of Appeal consisting of Major C. T. P. Bailey, Keeper of the Iron Work at the Victoria and Albert Museum; Professor A. E. Richardson, A.R.A., [F.], F.S.A., Mr. H. M. Fletcher [F.] and Mr. G. H. Chettle, F.S.A.

MR. H. H. HILL [A.], A.R.H.A.

Mr. H. H. Hill [A.] has been elected an Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE A.U.B.T.W.

Mr. Luke Fawcett has been elected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, which embodies in membership bricklayers, masons, quarrymen and other sections of building workers.

He succeeds Mr. George Hicks, M.P., now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

It has been decided that this examination shall be held once only in 1942.

The examination will take place on 6, 7 and 8 May 1942, and the closing date for the receipt of applications is 24 March.

EXAMINATION FOR THE R.I.B.A. DIPLOMA IN TOWN PLANNING

At the examination held in July 1941, Mr. James Cedric Ball [A.] was successful, and he has been awarded the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning.

THE INSTITUTE'S APPEAL

The following is the nineteenth list of donations received up to 11 November 1941 in response to the appeal issued to all members and honorary members and students on 16 December 1938.

Members who are contemplating making an increased payment of subscription whereby the amount of the increase will be payable to the appeal fund are reminded that if they are prepared to enter into an agreement for the payment of such increased subscription for a period of seven years or more they will be entitled to deduct income tax at the standard rate from the amount by which the subscription is increased.

Full particulars were published in the issue of the JOURNAL for 6 February 1939 and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

DONATIONS

	£	s.	d.
E. P. Elliott [Student]	1	1	0

Donations from R.I.B.A. Allied Societies

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association (being balance of rebate of members' subscriptions for 1940)	3	4	9
Royal Society of Ulster Architects (being part of rebate of members' subscriptions for 1941)	5	12	0

Increased Subscriptions

The following members have promised to increase their annual subscriptions by the amount and for the number of years inserted in brackets against their names:

John R. Smith [L.] (1)	6	6	0
J. Kenneth Hicks [F.] (1)	1	1	0

The donations and increased subscriptions or contributions received and promised and bank interest up to 11 November 1941 represent a total of £7,153 17s. 0d. This amount does not include increase of subscriptions or contributions promised for which no definite period is stated.

Membership Lists

ELECTION: DECEMBER 1941

An election of candidates for membership will take place in December 1941. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 4 December.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (3)

- CULPIN: CAPTAIN CLIFFORD EWART [A. 1929], "High Mead," Stagden, Bedford. W. R. Davidge, Ewart G. Culpin and Major L. F. Bullivant.
- FITCH: CYRIL HENRY [A. 1939], Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1; 45 Lynwood Road, Ealing, W.5. T. S. Tait, W. L. Clarke and J. H. Anderson.
- HIGGS: HAROLD JOHN [A. 1920], 9 St. Thomas' Street, S.E.1; "Glen-cara," Stoke Close, Cobham, Surrey. A. G. Leighton, Sir Arnold Thorneley and Lt.-Col. B. C. Page.

AS ASSOCIATES (16)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

- BODGENER: GEOFFREY CRUSE [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 85 Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey. J. Addison, J. K. Hicks and L. A. Chackett.
- CHAVASSE: JOSEPH RAYMOND [Birmingham School], 1 Connaught Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs. G. Drysdale, H. Jackson and T. M. Ashford.
- CHIEW: ROBERT ERIC JONES [Northern Polytechnic (London)], 79 Bushwood, Leytonstone, E.11. T. E. Scott and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- CHUBB: MISS BARBARA [Leeds School], The Drive, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, Yorks. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- COOK: LESLIE WILLIAM [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], "Coogee," Woodmansterne Lane, Wallington, Surrey. J. Addison, J. K. Hicks and L. A. Chackett.
- CULLEN: JAMES GARROWAY [Final], Leadloch, Fauldhouse, Bathgate, West Lothian. J. Stewart, T. H. Hughes and L. S. Stanley.
- FIELDEN: LIEUT. FRANK [Victoria Univ., Manchester], Old School House, Boarshurst Lane, Greenfield, near Oldham. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, G. Noel Hill and C. G. Agate.
- GROSSERT: THOMAS SHARP [Edinburgh College of Art], Flat Kilns, Pencailand, East Lothian. L. Grahame-Thomson, F. C. Mears and A. T. Butler.
- MURRAY: 2ND LIEUT. FRANCIS, R.E. [Edinburgh College of Art], "Oregon," Young Street, Elgin, Morayshire. J. R. McKay, A. H. Mottam and J. S. Johnston.
- PADGET: HERBERT, Dip. Arch. (Leeds) [Leeds School], 6 Whitehall Street, Dewsbury Road, Wakefield. C. W. Tomlinson, G. H. Foggitt and B. R. Gribbon.
- PALMER: MISS BARBARA MARY REEVES [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], "Slamat," Limmerhill Road, Wokingham, Berks. J. Addison, J. K. Hicks and L. A. Chackett.
- SARRON: BERNARD [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 63 Southover, Woodside Park, North Finchley, N.12. Joseph Addison and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- STAMMERS: JOHN RICHARD, B.A. (Arch.) Hons. [Univ. London], Blackthorn, Oakwood Avenue, Purley, Surrey. Prof. A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanley.
- STEEL: JOHN [Final], 1 Fitzalan Road, Renfrew, Scotland. James Taylor, William J. Smith and T. Harold Hughes.
- TERRY: LESLIE JAMES [Northern Polytechnic (London)], 65 Lavender Hill, S.W.11. Thos. E. Scott, A. H. Moberly and W. T. Benslyn.
- YOUNG: JOHN SAMUEL AUCKLAND, B.A. (Hons. Arch.) [Victoria Univ., Manchester], Moresby, Prestwich Park S., Prestwich, Manchester. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn and H. T. Seward.

AS LICENTIATES (17)

- BAILEY: HAROLD FRANK, 90 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; 10 Cowper Road, Southgate, N.14. H. D. Hendry, F. E. Mennie and S. C. Clark.
- BEEN: FREDERICK HENRY, c/o Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Barclays Bank Chambers, Barking; 14 Woodlands Avenue,

Wanstead, E.11. Henry W. Allardyce, H. H. Dawson and H. R. Bird.

COPPOCK: VINCENT, Architect's Department, London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1; 3 Manor Crescent, Surbiton, Surrey. E. Williams, H. B. Mackenzie and H. F. Hoar.

COURTNEY-DYER: KENNETH PATRICK JAMES, 30 Empire Road, Salisbury, Wilts; 129 Broadway, Herne Bay, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

DENTON-SMITH: DONALD CHARLES, 40 Regent Street, Cambridge; 6 Worts Causeway, Cambridge. N. T. Myers, H. McGregor Wood and G. P. Banyard.

HANDOVER: FREDERICK WILLIAM, P.A.S.I., Surveyors Dept., Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., Southwark, S.E.1; 55 Bellevue Road, Ealing, W.13. E. A. Fermaud, J. N. Parr and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

HAYTER: HENRY GEORGE, 24 University Road, Highfield, Southampton; "Woodridge," Rownhams, near Southampton. Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight A.A. under Byelaw 3 (a).

HESKETH: HUBERT ARTHUR, Deputy City Building Surveyor, Corporation of Liverpool; "Bodlondeb," Dunstan Lane, Burton, Wirral, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Lt.-Col. Ernest Gee and B. A. Miller.

KELLY: JOHN EDWARD, c/o Lloyds Bank, 71 Lombard Street, E.C.3; 435 Pinner Road, North Harrow, Middlesex. F. Halliwell Shann and applying for nomination under Byelaw 3 (d).

LEES: PHILIP GORDON, "Usk House," Llandovery Road, Senny Bridge, Richard Anderton and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

MACALISTER: DONALD, c/o Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Hong Kong; Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong. George W. Grey, C. Christie A. Hobbs and R. J. B. Clark.

PAGET: PAUL, 41 Cloth Fair, E.C.1. The Hon. John Seely, E. Maufe and Darcy Braddell.

PIERPOINT: LEONARD, P.A.S.I., 31 King Street, Wigan; "Palmyra," Paxbold, near Wigan. J. Pearce, J. E. Bladon and G. Owen.

SOIMENOW: RICHARD, 57 King Street, Twickenham, Middlesex; St. Mary's School, Melrose, Scotland. N. F. Cachemaille-Day, F. J. Lander and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

TROBRIDGE: HUBERT FRANK, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1; 2 Temple Grove, Golders Green, N.W.11. W. A. Ross, V. J. Esch and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

WARDER: DONALD, P.A.S.I., International Tea Co.'s Stores, Ltd., High Street, Bracknell; "Crossways," Eastern Avenue, Reading, Berks. W. A. Ross, Prof. S. D. Adshad and J. A. Dempster.

WILTSHIRE: WILLIAM, F.S.I., 1 Newman Street, W.1; Tayles Hill, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in February 1942. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 16 February 1942.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOW (1)

The following Licentiate is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

HILL: PATRICK JOSEPH, City Engineer's Department, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg; 32 Wolmarans Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. S. C. Dowsett, Robert Howden and A. Stanley Furner.

AS ASSOCIATES (2)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

HUSSEY: GEOFFREY MARK [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the I.S.A.A.], P.O. Box 686, Cape Town, South Africa. Robert Howden, F. K. Kendall and Prof. L. W. Thornton White.

MORGAN: REGINALD DEWAR [Univ. College, Auckland, New Zealand], 33 Lloyd Avenue, Mt. Albert, Auckland, S.W.2, New Zealand. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

ELECTION : NOVEMBER 1941

The following candidates for membership were elected in November 1941 :—

AS FELLOWS (10)

ADAMS : WILLIAM NASEBY, Dip. Arch. L'pool [A. 1918].

BANISTER : HARRY [A. 1932], Liverpool.

BEAUFOY : SAMUEL LESLIE GEORGE [A. 1922].

BROWN : FRANK COLLIN [A. 1922].

FREAR : ERNEST [A. 1921], Nottingham.

HARRINGTON : DENIS EDMUND [A. 1928].

REEKE : RONALD FRASER [A. 1935].

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination :—

BILBOW : THOMAS ROBERT.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

GOODALL : HARRY HORNBY, Nottingham.

PROCTER : BASIL, Edinburgh.

AS ASSOCIATES (25)

ALIAGA-KELLY : CHARLES GRELLAN, B.Arch.(N.U.I.).

BEDWELL : FRANK WILLIAM JOHN.

BINNEY : WILLIAM, Doncaster.

BROWNSWORD : MISS BERYL.

CRANE : ARTHUR TATTERSALL, Dundee.

DROUGHT : ARTHUR BENJAMIN, Blackpool.

GRIFFITHS : MISS MARGARET JOAN.

HARRIS : JOHN SEYMOUR, Llandudno.

HIGSON : THOMAS FREDERICK, Cheadle Hulme.

KNAPPER : CHARLES, Stoke-on-Trent.

MASSON : KENNETH FINLAYSON, Giffnock.

MILLS : DOUGLAS GEORGE, Oxford.

MOULIN : LOUIS CHARLES.

NOTLEY : DONALD WILLIAM, B.Arch., Parkstone.

NOTLEY : MRS. NANCY HILDA, Dip.Arch., Parkstone.

PARKER : GEORGE KENNETH.

PARROTT : AUSTEN THOMAS, Widnes.

PILLING : HARRY, Worsley.

PRICE : MISS BARBARA MARY, B.A. (Cantab.), A.A.Dipl.

REID : MRS. RUTH ORTON.

STAMMOWITZ : GEOFFREY CARMICHAEL.

STONES : ROBERT CHARLES, B.Arch., Manchester.

THOMAS : DAVID LLOYD, Bath.

WHEATLEY : MISS BETTY, A.A.Dip., Hull.

YATES : PETER.

AS LICENTIATES (24)

BARTER : ALFRED KENNETH, D.F.C.

BENTLEY : LIONEL JACK.

BETTESWORTH : SIDNEY ALBERT, P.A.S.I.

BOLLINGER : CHARLES ADOLPHE.

BROOKS : JOHN McMULLEN, F.S.I.

BROOME : LIONEL THOMAS, Manchester.

BROWN : FRANCIS ARNOLD.

BUNTON : SAM, Glasgow.

CAMPBELL COOPER : ARCHIBALD JAMES, Newbury.

CASEY : JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

COLLARD : FREDERICK ALBERT.

DARSA : HENRY.

HARDY : GEORGE WILLIAM.

JONES : GERALD VICTOR, Southport.

LINDSEY SMITH : CLIFFORD HERBERT.

MULLEY : OWEN RONALD WESTRIP, Bournemouth.

NUNN : LESLIE WATSON, Edwalton.

PERROTT : BERTRAM HENRY.

SMITH : SIDNEY GEORGE.

STILES : REGINALD OSMUND, Wells.

STOCKDALE : ROBERT EDWARD THOMAS, Edinburgh.

TURNER : WILLIAM WILEY.

WARD : LIONEL ERIC.

WELLER : JAMES OATES, Morecambe.

R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

The attention of members is also drawn to Counsel's opinion on the use of the affixes F., A. and L.R.I.B.A. by unregistered persons printed on page 190 of the June 1940 issue of the JOURNAL.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938, on and after 1 January 1939 all candidates whose work is approved will be required to sit for the examination, which will be the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the examination.

NOTE.—The above resolution will not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A. :

As Fellows

George Alexander Allan.

John Percival Bishop.

Sefton Stockford Careless.

Robert Lowry.

Frederick Napier Pinder.

Charles Frederick Ward.

George Mackie Watson.

As Associates

Isobel Margaret Adams.

Gerald Henry Backway.

George Edward Bright.

John David Armishawe Carter.

James Findlay Coull.

Samuel Davidson.

Robert Weir Donaldson.

John Anthony Dorin.

Alfred Hewlett Edwards.

Thomas Randall Evans.

Ernest Ronald Harrison.

Ernest Harry Hamilton Higham.

Stanley Hunt.

Norman William Johnson.

Herbert John Lake.

Charles Edward Longdin.

Mark Mason.

Kildare Stucley Meager.

Harold Edward Moore.

Ernest Godfrey Page.

Philip Evans Palmer.

Ivor Mervyn Pritchard.

Fred Ratcliff.

Cecil James Scott.

Bernard Taylor.

Frank Ignatz Tellery.

Elma Alberta Joan Thomas.

John Frederick Malcolm Watts.

Geoffrey Lawrence Williams.

Horace Williams.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MR. ALAN L. LUKE [A.] has changed his address from 18 Gardnor Mansions, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3, to 90 Hill Top, Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, N.W.11.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS : CORRECTION

THE notice with reference to Mr. J. B. S. Comper's address published in the last JOURNAL was inserted in error. For business purposes his address remains 33 Portland Place (Tel. : Langham 2704).

PARTNERSHIP & PRACTICE

MR. STEWART McLAUCHLAN [F.] has joined the firm of Briggs & Thornely [FF.] and the practice will be carried on under the title of Briggs, Thornely & McLauchlan [FF.] at 349 Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 3.

ROLF JENSEN [A.], B.Arch. (Liverpool), M.I.A.M., has resigned from the Admiralty, at Singapore Naval Base, on being appointed Assistant Municipal Architect and Building Surveyor to the Municipality of Singapore. All future correspondence should be addressed to the Municipal Offices, Singapore, S.S. Trade notices, catalogues, etc., will be welcomed.

OFFICE TO LET

MEMBER has a quiet office to let, unfurnished, Charing Cross ; very moderate rent.—Box 4111, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Notices

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the

nger

the
n ed

low-
n ext
orms

after
aired
the
from

over
f the

to be

Watts.

rdnor
amp-

lished
es his

eggs &
tle of
lding,

from
istant
ity of
o the
etc.,

Cross ;